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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, SIXPENCE.]

CLOSE OF THE SESSION.

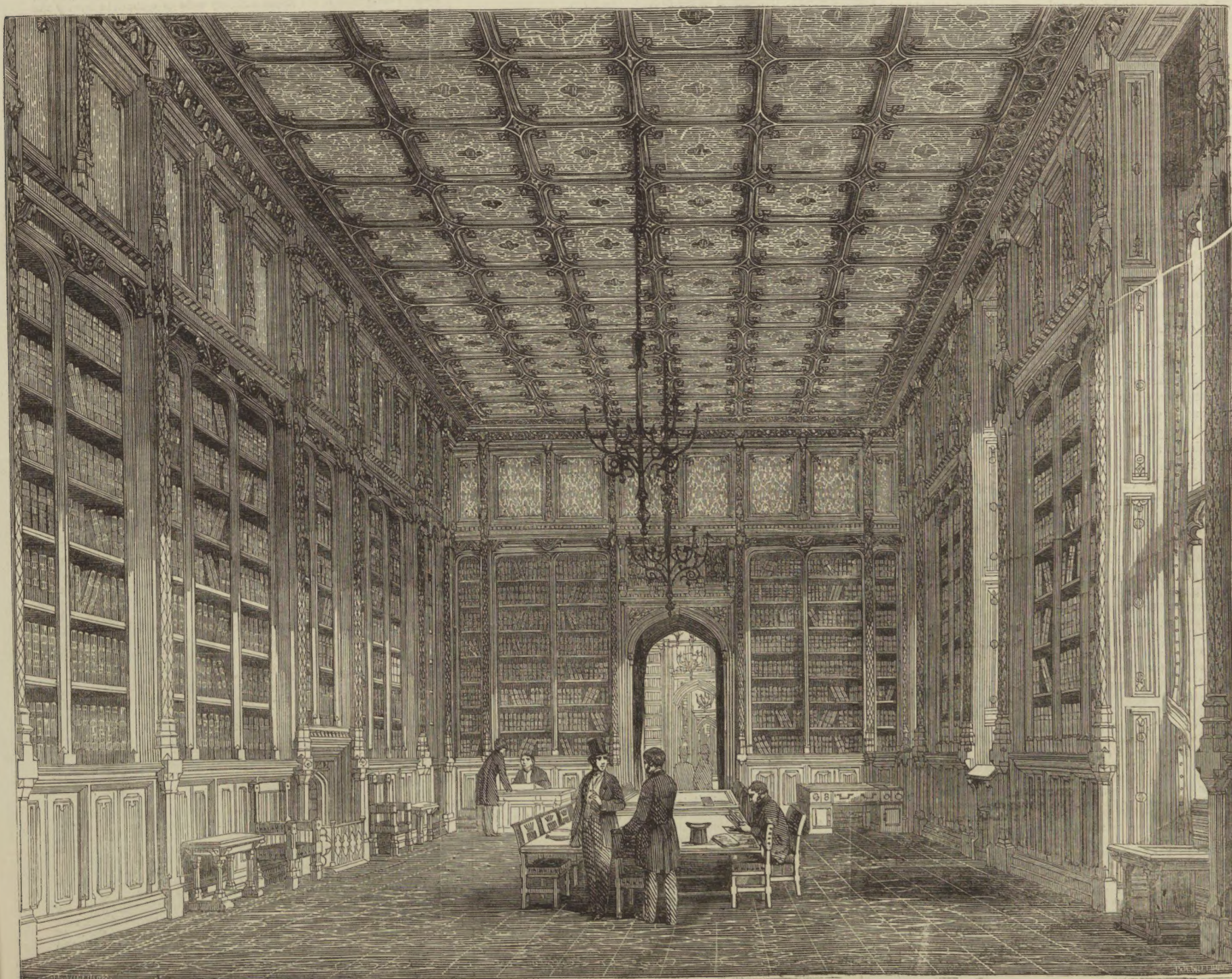
THE Session of Parliament opened in February, amid considerable curiosity as to what England, through the intermedium of the Queen and Legislature, would say. It closes in August, amid still greater curiosity and anxiety as to what England will do. The great war, that was only a probability when the Session commenced, became a formidable reality long before its close; and, although the interval has been singularly prolific in negotiations, and as singularly barren of results anticipated by the impatient public spirit of the two greatest nations in the world; yet, if we calmly and impartially compare the state of Europe as it existed in February with what it is now, we shall find abundant reason to confess that the time has not been spent in vain. Victories have been gained, not the less valid or enduring because they have been the triumphs of reason and sound policy, achieved without the expenditure of human life. The Czar has not only been foiled by the moral power of Great Britain and France, but he has been beaten in every encounter against an enemy whom he despised. Though he has carried on the war with the utmost possible vigour, the only advantage he has gained over the Turks has been at Sinope; an advantage which it would be an abuse of words to call by any other name than a massacre and an infamy—

dishonourable to his arms and disgraceful to his character. In every real conflict with the Ottomans he has been ignominiously defeated by inferior numbers. His weakness has been proclaimed to the uttermost ends of the earth. He has lost the prestige of centuries, and has dimmed the glory of his arms beyond the power of himself and his immediate successors to re-establish it. He stands before Europe a convicted bully—strong to defend his own territory, but powerless in offensive warfare. He cannot coerce or overawe a state that has not a tithe of his resources, or a millionth part of his braggadocio. The only present result of his ambition has been to humble Russia and to exalt Turkey, and he has been rightly served in both respects.

Long before the official declaration of war against him by this country, and, in fact, as soon as war was known to be inevitable, public opinion, many months in advance of that of statesmen, declared the capture of Cronstadt and Sebastopol to be the main objects of hostility—essential alike to the punishment of Russia, and to the security of Europe. Statesmanship, in due time, arrived at the same conviction. Though neither of these great results has yet been attained, the public can scarcely doubt that the measures already taken will be sufficient to secure one, if not both, before the lapse of many weeks. It may please the whim of "jokers of jokes" to represent this great country as idle and inert, because it has not

done with its magnificent fleets and armies what the judicious, as well as brave, commanders of those fleets and armies have not yet found a suitable opportunity to do; but practical men look at means as well as ends, and admit that all great results are not, of necessity, noisy ones. It is easy for men in clubs, and for fireside critics and readers to accuse our fleets and armies of inactivity, but the common sense of the country measures events by a better standard. The commanders of both services look to their duty, and will take their revenge on such critics by rendering their criticism of no account. They will excuse the impatience of their countrymen for the sake of the patriotism which it involves, and will do the right thing at the right time, however much they may be "worried" or "flurried" in the meantime by advice that is not asked, and that could not be taken if it were.

Cronstadt and Sebastopol are still the prizes that are to be won. They are, perhaps, as strong as Russia would have the world imagine. Perhaps they are only bugbears and "make-believes," like the Czar himself. In either case they will not frighten the brave men whose duty it is to take possession of, or to destroy, them. Those who are of opinion that the summer has been utterly wasted should remember with what marvellous celerity the splendid fleet in the Baltic was got ready—with what a noble army it is supported—



THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—LIBRARY OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

and how effectually it holds the power of Russia in check, and renders her impotent for offence throughout the whole north of Europe. Hitherto its business has been to watch and to wait. The day is approaching, if it have not already come, when its business will be to strike. Even to be ready to strike in such a cause, and with such an opportunity, is of itself a result of which the country may be proud. But whatever may be the course of events in the Baltic, Sebastopol is the place that appears destined to bear the first weight of our arms. The Czar is, no doubt, well prepared for his enemies in both of his strongholds. No announcement of the intentions of the Allies, whether conveyed through the mouths of Ministers or of statesmen, or through the columns of the press, will afford him much information of which he was previously ignorant. We need, therefore, be under no alarm for any premature disclosure of our intentions, even if the electric telegraph—for once telling the truth—should communicate to him at St. Petersburg the fact that from 80,000 to 100,000 English, French, and Turkish troops have commenced a landing on the eastern coast of the Crimea, and that Admirals Dundas and Hamelin support the operation by the blockade, if not by the bombardment, of Sebastopol. This country has threatened nothing that it is not in a position to perform. British statesmen and generals have never yet failed for want of keeping their own counsel. They will not, we may be sure, fail in the present instance. The Emperor, though both forewarned and forearmed, can offer no lengthened or effectual resistance; and the capture of Sebastopol and the total destruction of the naval power of Russia in the Euxine are results that no longer loom dimly in the future, but that may reasonably be anticipated from day to day. The operations have already begun; and, although they may prove both difficult and dangerous, they will offer no obstacles that courage and patience cannot surmount.

Parliament may therefore separate with an easy conscience as regards the war. It has nothing with which to reproach itself on that score. It has voted the funds required. It has expressed its confidence in the patriotism and energy of the nation, in the bravery of the army and navy, in the ability and honesty of the Ministry, and in the honour and zeal of our allies in the struggle. Although its members are dispersing as quietly as if Europe were not in a blaze, and as if no extraordinary events were in progress to stamp the policy of civilised nations for a century to come, the Legislature has left nothing undone that was expected of it. Nothing remains for it but to imitate the example of the people whom it represents, and to watch the issue. Should further sacrifices be required of it, it will be ready, like the people, to meet them. It will, in case of need, be called together before the usual period, without undue excitement, without irritation, and without delay, to do its part in consenting to the imposition of new burdens, and in watching over the national welfare. In such facts as these lie no small portion of the national strength; and the prestige of the British name. Individuals, both in and out of Parliament, may be factious, captious, and unreasonable, but the decisions of the majority are sound. The honour of the British name is thus in safe keeping, whatever may be the real sentiments of individuals in the Ministry, or however great may be the divergences of popular opinion in the Parliament.

The domestic history of the Session is a short one. The war has so monopolised and absorbed attention that neither time nor inclination has been left for matters of internal policy. Fortunately, however, they will all keep, and be none the worse for the delay. The cause of Financial and Commercial Reform is postponed, but not abandoned. In quieter times it will be taken up where it was left; and it is possible that not even the war itself will prove sufficient to throw it into abeyance. We have allies with whom we can negotiate on the basis of mutual free-trade, even though war may be raging all around us. The question of Parliamentary Reform is another that may well stand over until the nation shall have leisure to consider it. No possible damage can accrue from the delay which it has experienced. The measures for the Reform of the Universities and for the purification of our Electoral System, that have wound their dilatory and unsatisfactory way through both Houses during the Session may be dismissed with brief notice—as neither good nor evil; as mere stop-gaps and temporary expedients, that will last until Parliament shall be in a more suitable disposition to reconsider them. The Session has not been brilliant; but if it have strengthened the hands of the Executive in carrying on with vigour and energy one of the most formidable wars the country was ever engaged in; if its liberality have inspired our allies with confidence and our enemies with terror, it may claim the merit of having been in a high degree useful. That it may not be found necessary to call it together again before its usual period, is the best wish we can form for its members, both individually and collectively.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS' LIBRARY.

IN No. 545 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, we illustrated one of the superb apartments provided in the New Houses of Parliament for the Library of the House of Lords. We now engrave one of the apartments, of corresponding decorative richness, appropriated to the Library of the House of Commons. They are the main apartments upon the principal floor of the river front.

The Commons' Library is entered by a door immediately opposite the fireplace: the quiet, graceful appearance of these rooms, four in number, is particularly striking. Here, ranged on its shelves, are about 50,000 volumes: which are added to yearly, by a grant by Parliament of £800 per annum, including the presentations made by the present Emperor of the French, who continues what his predecessor did, in favouring us with the debate in the French Chambers; as does also the King of Prussia. There are also six copies of Hansard's voluminous works, and nearly 5000 Blue Books amongst them. The books, during the night are protected by blinds which are drawn down: they run on spring rollers.

The ceilings are of oak, paneled and painted. In the centre of each are the initials V. R., surrounded by a yellow border and fleur-de-lis in pale green, the ground being of a dull red colour. Each room has two chandeliers, lighted by eight gas-burners.

The rooms can be closed from each other by means of richly-flowered curtains or portières. The series of panels above the bookcases will hereafter be filled with portraits of our distinguished statesmen. Upon a future opportunity we may return to the illustration of the furniture and fittings of this superbly-appointed apartment.

We take this opportunity of noticing the improved edition of the authorised description of the New Palace, lately issued by Warrington and Co.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

The entire programme of the Fête of the 15th being now arranged, we give the details of it in as succinct a form as possible. At six o'clock in the morning, the cannon of the Invalides will fire salutes. A distribution of provisions, clothing, &c., will be made among a certain number of poor families in the twelve *arrondissements* of Paris. At two o'clock the day-fête will commence, simultaneously, at the Champs de Mars, the Barrière du Trône, and (contrary to what was first stated) on the Seine, between the Pont Royal and the Pont d'Jéna. At the Champs de Mars the actors of the Cirque will give a representation of the raising of the siege of Silistria, and the death of Musa Pacha; and an *intermède* will take place, consisting of gymnastic and other exercises. At half-past three, an immense balloon, bearing on its zodiac the names of Turkey, France, and England, will rise from the Champs de Mars, which is to be adorned with their colours, and allegorical figures of the Allied nations; and at the same time will ascend a flotilla of 300 small balloons, each bearing the name of one of the vessels of the Allied fleet. At the Barrière du Trône will be established two theatres, which will alternate their representations from two till six o'clock; and four poles, garnished with various prizes, will be erected on the same locality. On the river, different nautical exercises, consisting of jousts, regattas, &c., will take place from two till four. At two o'clock the Opéra, the Théâtre Français (at which Mlle. Rachel will appear), the Opéra Comique, the Gymnase, the Porte St. Martin, the Variétés, the Palais Royal, the Gaîté, the Ambigu Comique, the Cirques de l'Empereur et de l'Impératrice, the Hippodrome, and the Arènes Nationales, will all give gratis representations. The *fête de nuit* will begin at seven o'clock, by a concert in the Tuileries gardens, on an orchestra raised in the centre of the great basin of the parterres, opposite the Pavillon de l'Horloge; and another concert will take place at the same time on the Place de l'Hôtel de Ville. During all the soirée, military bands, stationed in different parts of the Champs Elysées, will execute various pieces. At nightfall, the Jardins des Tuileries, the Place de la Concorde, the Grand Avenue, and the Rond-point des Champs Elysées, decorated with open porticoes, in the Moorish style, triumphal arches, garlands, lustres, vases, and banners, will be illuminated, as well as the Cours la Reine, l'Allée d'Antin, the Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile, the Barrière du Trône, &c., and the principal public edifices. The Hôtel de Ville, decorated during the day with flags, will, at night, bear a magnificent illumination in gas, representing the vessel of the city. At nine o'clock fireworks will take place on the Quai d'Orsay, representing the Palace of the Louvre, terminated with the equestrian statue of Napoleon I., attended by the figures of Peace and War; and at the Barrière du Trône, imitating fiery cascades falling from the columns of the arch, and a luminous globe, decorated with stars and allegorical designs.

Considerable uncertainty exists as to the return of the Emperor and Empress for the Fête. The benefit her Imperial Majesty's health has obtained from her stay at Biarritz, and the prevalence of cholera in Paris and its environs, seem to render it by no means improbable that she, at least, will prolong her stay there; but it is said by some that the Ministry urge so strongly on the Emperor that he should be present on the occasion, that it is likely he will yield to their entreaties. Be this as it may, the *Moniteur* officially states that no reception will take place at the Tuileries on the event of the Fête.

Accounts from various quarters of the progress of the cholera, though in many instances exaggerated, prove its ravages to a most painful extent. At Marseilles it has been peculiarly severe; and to such an extent has the panic it had caused extended that the *adjoint* of the Mayor and other public functionaries have been dismissed from their posts, in consequence of having abandoned them under the influence of terror of the disease; and it is said that measures will also be taken against certain *avocats* guilty of a similar desertion. In some parts of the country, the panic is so great among the peasantry that it is impossible to obtain labour for the getting in of the harvest.

On the 1st inst. died the Baron de Vitrolles, whose name figures with such honour in the "History of the Restoration," and whose career has been through life a most noble and distinguished one. M. de Vitrolles was on the point of attaining his eightieth year at the period of his decease.

This is, in Paris, the dead season, *var excellence*. *Les Eaux* swallow up—figuratively, be it understood, dear readers—every family and every individual who can, during the course of the rest of the year, scrape together sufficient to accomplish the journey to Havre, Dieppe, Boulogne, Tronville, or the German waters—though the latter are in the minority. The waters of the Pyrenees seem to be in particular favour this season. Among a number of distinguished names stands that of M. Thiers, who is established for the moment at Cauterets, suffering from an affection of the larynx, which does not, however, in any way interfere with his literary labours; on the contrary, the retirement and tranquillity in which he resides have conducted much to their advancement, and it appears that his important work on Italy, and on the subject of Art in the Sixteenth Century, advances rapidly during his sojourn. M. Villemain, whose retreat extends no further than the environs of Paris, is preparing a second volume of his most interesting "Souvenirs Contemporains," for the commencement of the winter.

The five-act comedy, written by M. A. Dumas fils, for the Gymnase, has, as we stated, been taken by the Théâtre Français, where it will, ere very long, make its appearance; and a report exists that a treaty is to be drawn out, expressly stipulating that the young author is to be retained solely to write for the theatre in question for a certain period.

A new journal, *Le Satan*—whose directors, bearing such names as Méry, Roger de Beauvoir, H. Murger, C. Mousset, P. Audebrand, &c., has in this list alone a certain guarantee of unusual merit, if not of as certain success—has made its appearance. Two other journals of a similar character—an epigrammatic and sarcastic turn—are announced to follow—*La Chauve-Souris* an evening paper, and *La Fronde*. The Government, it is said, looks with much tolerance on this sort of publications, forming, as it does, a kind of safety-valve, where the discussion of political subjects is interdicted.

RENEWAL OF DISTURBANCES IN SPAIN.

The news from Madrid is not very satisfactory. Queen Christina is still in Madrid, nor is she likely to make her escape without disgorging some of her ill-gotten wealth. It is reported that the barricades are up again. O'Donnell declares that, having risked his head mainly against the iniquities of the Queen Mother, he will not lay down the sword till she is brought to justice, and made to refund, at least, some of the money of which she has robbed the nation. The difference between him and Espartero turns mainly, it is reported, upon this point. Espartero had arranged that Christina should be safely conducted to the frontier by a military escort, but O'Donnell, in his capacity of Minister at War, refused to furnish the troops.

The disturbances at Barcelona are still very serious. Letters received at Madrid on Monday evening, say that for the space of ten hours a desperate fight went on between the troops and the manufacturing operatives.

In the midst of all the troubles in Spain, one happy result is, that the price of bread has fallen to the extent of 2 or 3 maravedis per pound. Cholera has appeared at Cadiz, Seville, and Malaga.

M. Bravo Murillo, formerly President of the Council of Ministers of Spain, and General Larra, ex-Captain-General of Madrid, have arrived at Bayonne.

UNITED STATES.

The steam-ship *Asia*, which left New York on the 26th, arrived at Liverpool on Sunday. The political intelligence she brings is more than usually important.

The Senate had ratified a treaty with Russia, securing the neutrality of the United States in the European War, and acknowledging the principle that the neutral flag protects vessels and cargo.

The *New York Herald* makes the positive announcement that despatches from the Russian Government arrived in the Pacific on the 25th of July, offering to the United States the whole of the Russian territory in North America.

In the House of Representatives, on the 25th of July, 370,000 dols. were appropriated for the expenses of the Japan expedition.

From Honolulu we learn that on the 20th of June the Russian frigate *Diana* sailed thence to the northward, followed in the same course on the succeeding day by the British sloop-of-war *Trincomalee*, evidently watching her.

The Russian frigate *Aurora* had left the port of Callao for the Sandwich Islands, and the Allied ships *Forte*, *President*, *Eurydice*, *Obligado*, and *Virago* were to leave the same port (Callao), their destination being unknown.

Advices from Central America report the bombardment of San Juan, in Nicaragua, by the United States sloop-of-war *Cyane*, for six hours, after which a landing was effected, and the city burnt to ashes. No loss of life was sustained. The alleged offence was an insult to Mr. Borland, United States Commissioner.

The news from California is of the most favourable description, rich diggings having been discovered in various localities, and the mines being attended with excellent success. Two millions of dollars are reported *en route*.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The steamer *Australia* arrived at Trieste, with the Indian Mail, on Tuesday afternoon. She brings advices from Calcutta, June 29; Madras, July 5; Shanghai, June 1; Hong-Kong, June 22; Singapore, June 29; Penang, July 3; Bombay, July 1. The Russians have taken possession of Kaban, near Bokhara. Business in India is dull. Great disturbance in the North of China. Shiklung is in the hands of the insurrectionists, who threaten Canton with an attack.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SOME interesting experiments were made with the Lancaster long-range gun, at Shoeburyness, on Saturday last, in presence of Admiral Berkeley, Captain Milne, and a large number of other officers. The practice commenced with a 68-pounder, ten feet long, and weighing 95 cwt., on Lancaster's principle, which has all the advantages of a rifle bore. The shot or shell is egg-shaped, and in weight averaging 90lb. The range was 5000 yards. Breathless suspense followed the discharge of the destructive missile whilst on its three miles' passage. The aim and range were accurately judged, and on no occasion did the shells fall wide or short of the mark. On the bursting of the shells the terrific effect was visible at that long distance by the sand rising like a cloud. The practice exceeded everything that could have been expected, and has opened a new feature of scientific novelty in the gunnery department, particularly in light field-pieces for flying artillery, which will be as superior to the old as the Minie rifle is over the defunct musket.

On Tuesday orders were received on board the *Crocodile* and at the Naval Rendezvous, Tower-hill, to proceed with the entry of able and ordinary seamen and stokers, in order not only to complete the crews of the new steam gun-boats already in commission, but also to have a reserve in readiness by the time the other vessels are out of the shipwrights' hands. Landsmen freely offer themselves, but they are only accepted for general service. Commander Great and the officers and petty officers of the *Crocodile* have been indefatigable in their exertions to obtain seamen, and have been so successful that scarcely a day passes that a number of young seamen are not sent down to the guard ship at Sheerness for service in the Baltic and Black Sea fleets.

The *Australia*, transport steam-vessel, having by great exertion completed taking on board her munitions of war from the Royal Arsenal for the East, moved up to the Dockyard on Tuesday morning, when two lieutenants and eighteen commissioned officers and gunners of the Royal Artillery embarked in her, taking ten horses on board with them. The *Australia* left the Dockyard at one o'clock p.m. the same day for Greenhithe, where the remainder of Major Young's and Captain Irvine's companies of the Royal Artillery were to embark in her for the seat of war.

The Colonelcy of the 3rd Buffs, vacant by the death of General Sir Henry King, will be conferred on Lieutenant-General the Hon. H. E. Butler, father of the gallant defender of Silistria.

UNCLAIMED ARMY PRIZE MONEY.—From a return issued on Wednesday, it appears that the actual balance unclaimed amounts to £67,884.

The carbines of all the cavalry at home are about to be immediately sent out to Turkey, and our dragons in country quarters will be served out temporarily with the store carbines kept for the yeomanry.

The authorities have deemed it requisite to have an efficient force of Engineer officers and Royal Sappers and Miners in Turkey; and, in order to meet the demand, the 5th company will proceed to Corfu, from Woolwich, in the course of a few days. It will then complete its full establishment from the 3rd company at that station, and will proceed to Constantinople.

Six flat-bottomed boats, for the conveyance of troops, are ordered to be built immediately at Devonport dockyard. An equal number is also to be built at each of the eastern yards.

The *Devonshire*, receiving ship for Russian prisoners of war, at Sheerness, is increasing her medical stores, &c., anticipating in a short time an arrival of prisoners and wounded from the Baltic.

EXPERIMENTS are now being made, by order of Government, to test the effect of shot made from autonomy upon wooden as well as iron surfaces. As far as they have been tested, the destructive effects of these balls are more apparent than those arising from iron ones; for as soon as the surface is struck, the metal, owing to its great brittleness, breaks, and the various particles, consequently, become widely spread.

It is stated that two more regiments of cavalry and six regiments of infantry are to proceed to Turkey, and that the whole of the militia are to be embodied.

The four line-of-battle ships, *Royal William*, 120; *St. Vincent*, 101; *Hannibal*, 91, screw; and *Algiers*, 91, screw, that conveyed the French troops to the Baltic, are daily expected to return to England, when they will fill up complements, and most likely proceed to the Black Sea.

INTELLIGENCE from Archangel left the blockading squadron—*Eurydice*, 24, Captain Ommaney; *Miranda*, 17, screw, Captain Lyons; and *Brisk*, 15, screw, Commander Seymour—off the bar on the 5th July; all well. The French consorts had not arrived. This squadron, like most of our other forces, must depend upon transports from home for supplies. The Governor of Archangel had prohibited neutral vessels from taking to sea more than two pounds of beef per man.

SIR GEORGE CATCART, the Earl of Lucan, and Sir Richard England, are to have the local rank of Lieutenant-General in Turkey.

MAJOR-GENERAL CHATTERTON, K.H., has received from her Majesty the pension for distinguished services in the Army.

THE ARCHDUKE CONSTANTINE had a hair-breadth escape of his life at Cronstadt, on the 2nd inst. The boat in which he was embarked was upset. Admiral Galitzin and four seamen were drowned.

A GENERAL ORDER has been issued, for the information of the army in the East Indies, abolishing the system of the off-reckoning fund; and directing that, from the 1st January next, the clothing of the army at the three Presidencies shall be provided at the cost of the State, and at a fixed sum, calculated on the average of the off-reckoning shares for the last twenty-one years.

THE NEW DRESS FOR THE ARMY.—In our last Number we gave an illustration, representing the new dress for the Light Infantry and Light Cavalry. Our attention has since been called to the fact, that the substitution of the golden German lace (the feature of the new plan) for English lace will throw no less than 1200 persons, in London alone, out of employment.

THE MOUSTACHE MOVEMENT.—The great shaving question remains in this wise—Lord Raglan will issue no order on the subject, but the officers and men of the 1st division may wear their moustaches, though they must shave their *chins*. Brigadier Bentinck was very anxious to restrict the growth of the moustache to a week's produce, after which he recommended clipping with scissors; but the Guards have got their own way, and the moustache is to be allowed to attain the greatest development nature permits in each case.—*Letter from Devna*.

THE ESHER MURDERS.—The trial of Mary Anne Brough, for the murder of six of her children (at Esher, on the 9th of June), took place at Guildford Assizes, on Wednesday. The trial lasted all day. At five o'clock the jury retired, and at seven they returned into court, and gave a verdict of "Not Guilty," on the ground of insanity. The prisoner, who did not betray the least emotion at any period of the proceedings, was ordered to be detained in safe custody during her Majesty's pleasure.

THE WAR.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF BOMARSUND.

As we anticipated last week, the telegraphic announcements of the taking of Bomarsund prove to have been entirely apocryphal. The first division of the transports did not reach Ledsund till the 30th ult.; and, up to the 3rd inst. nothing had been done to indicate with certainty when the attack would be made. The French troops were received most cordially by the English and French fleets. At ten o'clock on Sunday morning, the man at the masthead of the *Duke of Wellington* reported four lines of battle ships in sight, and they were soon discovered to be those conveying the French troops from Calais. At twelve at noon the crews on board the French flag-ship *Inflexible* were mustered and inspected. They were informed that their brother soldiers were approaching, and would combine with them in their attack upon the enemy at Bomarsund. Three deafening huzzas immediately burst forth from the crew, and this ceremony was repeated throughout the whole of the French ships. At one p.m. the advanced ship *Hannibal*, with Commodore Grey's flag flying, entered the Sound, and saluted the Commander-in-Chief with fifteen guns; it was immediately returned by a rapid fire of seven guns. The bands of the French ships then struck up "God Save the Queen," and "L'Honneur et l'Empereur," the English bands repeating these in reversed order. Rounding the stern of the great *Duke*, the *Hannibal* let go her anchor. The *Algiers* came in shortly afterwards, followed by the *Royal William* and *St. Vincent*, in tow of the *Gladiator* and *Sphinx*. The French Admiral at once sent his barge for the chief military officers, and they were conveyed to the *Inflexible*, whither Colonel Jones, of the Royal Engineers, followed from the *Duke*. In the evening two transports arrived with more troops, and the *Stromboli*.

On Monday (the 31st), at two p.m., General Baraguay d'Hilliers, who had been at Stockholm on a diplomatic mission to the King of Sweden, in the Imperial steam-yacht *La Reine Hortense*, arrived. A salute was fired from both flag-ships in honour of his Excellency. In the evening he paid a visit to Sir Charles Napier, the Commander-in-Chief of the squadron. Next morning the three Commanders-in-Chief went up to Bomarsund in the *Impetieuse* yacht to arrange the plan of attack, which, it was thought, would take place on Thursday or Friday, as everything was prepared. The yacht having ventured very close to the forts, the masked batteries opened fire, and two shots passed over her. A few of our steamships have barricaded the bridge between the paddle-boxes to protect the officers from the Russian rifle-balls, and the French also have fitted barricade work of hammocks and sail-cloth in their tops.

Up to the latest accounts, the enemy were daily strengthening their defences. With jackets off, they were plying the pickaxe and shovel with energy, in throwing up works, opening loopholes for musketry, forming glacis, and filling some of the embrasures with sand-bags. They are well supplied with ordnance stores, have a three years' store of provisions, and are quite prepared for prolonged resistance. The ships were guarding the passes in every direction, so that the garrison must see themselves completely hemmed in on every side, and cut off from all relief. All the ships were within signal distance of each other. The French ships cut off all retreat on the Swedish side. Captain Key, of the *Amphion*, took advantage of a dark, gloomy evening, when a fresh breeze was blowing, and heavy rain falling, to sound the waters close in by the forts, and make a general reconnaissance of the works. He quietly proceeded with muffled oars, and succeeded without being discovered.

The dispersion of the fleet in the Baltic on the 31st was as follows:—At Bomarsund: The *Leopard*, Rear-Admiral Plumridge; *Edinburgh*, Rear-Admiral Chads; with the *Hogue*, *Ajax*, and *Blenheim* (block-ships), *Arrogant*, *Amphion*, two or three paddle-boats, and two or three French ships. At Ledsund: *Duke of Wellington*, *St. Jean d'Acre*, *James Watt*, *Princess Royal*, *Majestic*, *Cumberland*, *Royal William*, *Hannibal*, *St. Vincent*, and *Algiers* (the four latter with their lower-deck guns out), *Valorous* (leaky, having been aground), *Gladiator*, *Sphinx*, *Driver*, *Stromboli*, and *Lightning*; together with the French fleet of nine sail of the line, and a few small steamers. At Baro Sound, or off Helsingfors: *Nile*, *Neptune*, *Royal George*, *St. George*, *Monarch*, *Prince Regent*, *Cesar*, and *Cressy*; with a host of frigates, steamers, and gun-boats flying about in all directions.

On the 31st ult. three Russians escaped from one of the portholes of the large fort at Bomarsund, by means of a boat, and gave themselves up as prisoners of war. The *Locust* at once brought them to Sir Charles Napier, who interrogated them through the interpreter. According to their statement, the number of Russian forces in those islands is as follows:—

The Large Fort.—1000 troops of the line; 350 irregulars; 300 artillerymen; 100 armed convicts.

First Round Fort.—10 guns, 80 men; second ditto, 20 guns, 80 men; third ditto, 30 guns, 100 men.

Masked battery of 7 guns, 45 men.

Exclusive of the above there are 500 sharpshooters, 700 irregulars, 80 Cossacks, and a field-piece, stationed at various parts of the islands.

It appears that the delay in moving the troops up to Bomarsund at once, as was anticipated, was from the humane desire of saving life as much as possible. For this purpose, therefore, each ship has been ordered to build two platforms for large lower-deck guns. These are to be landed, and are to be used against the fort on the land side, which is deemed very weak, and incapable of resistance. A continuous siege, directed to a point that has been lately discovered, or heard of, will very soon enable our troops to make a breach in the fortification, without exposing themselves to the fire of the enemy's large guns. The men of war, it is thought, will not move close to the batteries, unless of urgent necessity, but will shell the place while the troops are investing it.

Letters from Stockholm speak of the interview between the King of Sweden and General Baraguay d'Hilliers as having produced the best results. Immediately after the interview, an order was given to the Swedish fleet at Carlscrona not to disarm.

The following is the order of the day which was published on the 30th of July on board the French squadron:—

Ledsund, July 30, 1854.

Officers, Sub-officers, and Sailors of the Imperial Squadron of the Baltic.—In scarcely three months which have elapsed since you left the ports of France—a squadron created, as it were, on the evening of your departure, you have had to provide for emergencies, and to overcome difficulties generally reserved for the most distant voyages.

No fatigue, no trial, has proved too much for your zeal and devotion. Exercises and incessant labour, in order to enable you to present yourselves worthily to our friends and our enemies—continued vigilance in a stormy sea, full of shoals, where every inopportune occurrence is a danger—epidemic influences, now withdrawn, thanks to God! but not without cruel losses, you have submitted to all, and resigned yourselves to everything, with that perfect discipline, that calmness and patience, which befit the seamen, and that natural confidence which does honour to the French navy in all its branches.

It is my duty and my happiness to thank you. What you have done is for me a guarantee of what you will do in the new phase of our campaign.

The Russian fleets in their own seas appear to have decided not to accept the offer of combat made by the Allied fleet.

Before Cronstadt our task seems to have reduced itself to the blockade of 500 leagues of coast.

The Emperor determined that this should not be the case. His Majesty has chosen and pointed out an important object to which our cannon and our efforts should be directed. I am happy to announce that object to you.

The brave General Baraguay d'Hilliers comes at the head of 10,000 of our valiant troops.

The Emperor sends his eagles to join our vessels to show to the regions of the north what can be effected by the powerful will of France armed for a noble cause—the right of the weakest and the liberty of Europe. The navy and the army have long been accustomed to rely upon each other, having no other rivalry than the desire to be foremost in doing good.

Give, then, a hearty welcome to our brothers in arms of the army. Our faithful and devoted co-operation awaits them, and soon, before the enemy, as ever, we shall join together in the same sentiment—the glory of France—and in the same cry—"Long live the Emperor!"

The Vice-Admiral, Senator, Commander-in-Chief of the Baltic Squadron, PARSEVAL.

THE WAR IN ASIA.

A DEPUTATION FROM SCHAMYL.

The most recent news from Asia gives a more encouraging account of the position and prospects of the Turkish army there, than those previously received. From Circassia, the intelligence is highly satisfactory. The French steam-frigate *Fauban*, has just returned to Constantinople,

after having carried to Batoum a part of the last reinforcements sent by Omer Pacha, and visited the coast of Mingrelia, Georgia, and Circassia. Some of the principal Circassian chiefs whom she brought back with her had an interview, immediately on landing, with Marshal St. Arnaud, from whom they met with a very warm reception. These chiefs are serving under Schamyl, and they assured the Allied Generals they were prepared to raise the whole country, and assemble 80,000 fighting men to march against the Russians. The Marshal has had several conferences with them since they arrived, and there is every reason to believe that their offers will be accepted.

The *Fauban*, on her voyage from Batoum, touched at Sandja and Anapa, and cast anchor at cannot shot distance from the Russian batteries, which pointed their guns on her, but did not fire. The *Fauban* did not fire either, as the captain had received instructions not to do so. At Sandja, however, he could not resist the temptation of throwing three shells at the Quarantine establishment. The Russians fled. At Anapa, where the *Fauban* passed the night, she succeeded, under cover of the darkness, in taking soundings within half-cable's length of the shore. She was so close, that the steps of the sentinels were distinctly heard.

THE CRIMEA EXPEDITION.

The startling announcement in the *Times* of last Saturday, that on that very day (August 5) a force, made up of English, French, and Turks, and amounting to between 80,000 and 100,000 men, would invade the Crimea, and attempt to effect a lodgment on the heights commanding the harbour of Sebastopol, has not yet been confirmed in every particular by the news from Constantinople; but the most recent intelligence shows that great preparations were making for the conveyance of a large body of troops, whose destination was understood to be the Crimea.

A few days ago, a telegraphic despatch from Odessa stated that "the English and French fleets were seen off Sebastopol on the 30th, the steamers having transports in tow." Another despatch, not from Odessa, however, announces the departure, from Varna and Baltschik, on the 21st, of fourteen Anglo-French sail of the line (of which six were screw steamers), accompanied by a number of transports, and having on board 15,000 of the Allied troops. These were probably the vessels seen from Sebastopol. This expedition, it was thought, was destined to effect a landing at Odessa, or at Kaffa, while the bulk of the army was preparing to follow, and storm Sebastopol. Meanwhile, the Allied troops were under orders to move forward to the coast, but without knowing the object of their destination. In the camps at Varna and Devna the secret of the expedition to the Crimea appears to have been so well kept, that a march upon the Danube was regarded as the probable and immediate destination of the army until the moment when the regiments were ordered down to the coast to embark on board the transports.

One of the latest despatches from Constantinople states that, on the 29th of July, the flotilla of flat-bottomed boats, recently constructed there, was sent from the arsenal to the Black Sea, and that all the French and English vessels in the Bosphorus were ordered to Varna, at which place there were already no less than 200 transports ready to take the Allied troops on board.

It is satisfactory to learn that the siege-train, which arrived at Soutari some time ago in the *Star of the South*, has not been disembarked, but was kept aloft and in readiness for the further service on which it is to be employed. The distance from Varna to Cape Chersonese, the south-western extremity of the Crimea, is somewhat under 300 miles; and one of the advantages of choosing the ports between Kavana and Bourgas as the starting points of a great expedition is, that the ships can make the Russian coast with almost any wind that prevails in the Black Sea at this time of year, whereas vessels sailing from the Bosphorus have to beat up against the prevailing wind from the north. Under tolerably favourable circumstances, we may suppose that the expedition would effect its passage in about forty-eight hours; and it may be presumed that, when a lodgment has been made on the enemy's shores by a force sufficiently powerful to hold its ground, the transports will return for a second freight.

Brigadier-General Sir George Brown and Lieutenant-General Canrobert returned to Varna on the 27th ult., from an expedition to reconnoitre the coast of the Crimea, and select the best point for effecting a landing. A magnificent beach for the purpose was discovered about eight miles from Sebastopol. According to one account, the two Generals had rather a narrow escape. They advanced so close to the land on one occasion that they were fired upon by one of the batteries, and four shots entered the ship.

The following extract from a letter dated Devna, July 28, shows that the secret as to the destination of the troops had transpired:—

Notwithstanding every effort to keep us in the dark respecting the contemplated movements of the Allies, it has transpired that we (the Light Division) are drawn closer to Varna for the purpose of being at hand to embark at that place, from whence, and from another port (I think Baltschik), an immense expedition will shortly sail, it is said, for the Crimea. It is stated here that the force to be employed will amount to above 90,000 infantry, besides marines, and will be composed of 20,000 British troops, 35,000 French, and 35,000 Turkish; who, by-the-by, are splendid cavalry soldiers, and not bad as infantry. Two heavy battering trains and some field batteries will accompany the expedition, the landing of which, according to accounts here, is to take place simultaneously in two bays, on the western side of the Crimea, and to the north of Sebastopol.

In Paris, in quarters which ought to be well informed, it is greatly doubted if the expedition is directed against the Crimea; and, as a reason for the doubt, it is said that the French Government is preparing to send powerful reinforcements to the Black Sea, which would appear to show that Marshal de St. Arnaud does not feel himself sufficiently strong for an enterprise of so much importance. It is said that the additional number of troops to be embarked at Toulon for the East will not be less than 50,000 men; an immense force, if it be considered that fully that number of French troops are already in Turkey.

THE RETREAT OF THE RUSSIANS.—EVACUATION OF MOLDAVIA.

The news from the seat of war on the Danube, by electric telegraph, comes down to the 7th inst., on which day the Turkish advance-guard, under Skender Beg, had entered Bucharest, if that authority may be relied on. The rear-guard of the Russian army, consisting of Hussars and Cossacks, was said to be only two miles distant. The greatest confusion prevails in the Russian army, owing to the contradictory orders from head-quarters. The Czar was at first resolved to drive back the Infidel army beyond the Danube at all hazards, but he found out his mistake at last.

A correspondent of the *Wanderer*, writing from Bucharest, the 27th July, says:—"On the 24th, General Adlerberg brought the order 'to evacuate Wallachia by the 5th of August;' nothing, however, was said of Moldavia." The order to retreat the correspondent attributes to the report of Prince Gortschakoff to the Czar. "This mighty Monarch," he says, "was so disheartened by the intelligence from the Prince, that he left St. Petersburg, it is said, for three days, and admitted no one to his presence. It is reported that, on receiving the intelligence, he sorrowfully exclaimed, 'I can understand the defeat at Silistria, but to be forced with so great a loss, by a horde of wild, half-naked Turks, from positions which have been occupied and fortified for a year—that these Turks should first sustain an engagement, then storm the islands fortified by us, and lastly, have paid in blood for every inch of ground gained on the left bank of the Danube—all this I cannot understand.' Four or five days later, the Emperor sent by General Adlerberg the order for the evacuation of Wallachia."

The following despatch from Vienna, on Wednesday evening, confirms the previous rumour that the Russians have given up their intention of retaining Moldavia:—

Prince Gortschakoff to-day (Wednesday) announced the immediate evacuation of Moldavia, as well as Wallachia.

Notwithstanding this declaration, Count Buol, on the 8th inst., exchanged with Lord Westmoreland and M. Bourquenoy, notes, from which it appears that Austria views in the same light as England and France the guarantees which it will be necessary to require from Russia, in order to prevent the return of the difficulties which have troubled Europe. Unless these guarantees are furnished by Russia, Austria engages herself not to treat alone with the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, until the restoration of general peace.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Sir,—In your paper of last week, which I have only seen this morning, you have published a most admirable letter from Mr. Combe, dated from Munich, and giving an account of the prison management and its results in the large state prison in that city; and you have added some comments of your own, with all of which, as well as with the letter, I most entirely concur.

It supplies another illustration to the many that have gone before, of the certain influence of kindness and confidence, not only in restraining, but also in reclaiming, even the originally very worthless of mankind, if only judiciously and from the heart applied. And if I differ from Mr. Combe at all, it is in the estimate he makes of the difficulty of obtaining similar results to those he quotes, were we to make the same experiment, with improvements, in this country also. I do not, for instance, believe in the great difference that he imagines to exist between the English and Bavarian criminals. Throughout the world all criminals are men alike, and accessible on the same general principles; and the system, were it once introduced here, would speedily make its own agents. Only let us proclaim the reform of criminals, and not their vindictive punishment, to be the leading object in our management of them—requiring kindness, confidence, and effective labour, as the principal means to be employed; and estimating and rewarding our agents in proportion as they succeed in keeping down recidivisms to their custody—and we should soon have no difficulty, either with details, or in finding suitable superior agents. Their own interest, as well as higher feelings, would speedily dictate to them suitable accessory means.

In one of my earliest publications on this subject I said that "a good system in a bad prison, is better than a bad system in a good prison;" and, certainly, this position is most remarkably illustrated in this account of the prison at Munich, and in one I published two years ago, of that of Valencia, in Spain—of which, also, two other accounts are given in Mr. Boskin's "Spain as It Is," and an anonymous work, "Recollections of an Attaché" in the same country. From these collectively it will be seen that the most remarkable successes have attended the most deficient material means, the principles of kindness and confidence alone distinguishing and equally characterising both. From this it is not to be inferred that good prisons are bad things: this would be but to fly to the opposite error to that which so repeatedly characterises our late mechanical notions on the subject, that they are everything. But this circumstance is worth noting; and I wish I were able to dwell on it at greater length in your columns.

I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,
Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight, 8th Aug., 1854. A. MACONOCHE.

HULL ELECTION.—Major-General Peronnet Thompson, who was some time since invited by the Radical party in Hull to become a candidate for the representation of that borough, has issued an address, in which he declines doing so, unless freedom from all expense is guaranteed him, and unless such a demonstration is made as to render his success probable. There are two candidates already in the field—Mr. Dickson and Mr. W. H. Watson—both of whom have issued addresses. The former gentleman announces himself as "a true Conservative in principle," a friend of "perfect liberty of conscience," but "an unflinching opponent of Popery, and prepared to resist the insidious attempts that are now being made to secure for it a position in this country." Mr. Watson is a London barrister, and comes forward on "Liberal and Reform principles." On religious questions, he says:—"I am myself a member of the established Church of this country, but I am also a friend of Religious Liberty, and opposed to the imposition of any civil disabilities on account of religion."

TURKISH COAL-MINE ON THE BLACK SEA.

The new system of steam-warfare demands an immediate supply of coal, and the means of providing this *matériel* has already received great attention. One of the most fortunate results has been the finding of the coal-pits of Heraclea, situated about midway between the Bosphorus and Sinope, which are stated to be capable of furnishing an inexhaustible supply, if worked with due enterprise and a proper application of capital.

The Heraclea coal-field commences about seven miles N.E. of Heraclea, and extends along the coast a distance of sixty miles to Anasserah. Geologically speaking, it pertains to the true carboniferous formation. The configuration of the country is that of mountain ridges (from 1500 to 2000 feet high), separated by narrow valleys, which terminate on the sea-shore. The coal seams are found "cropping out" upon the sides of these mountain ridges throughout the district. About 17 years ago the deposit was first discovered or publicly made known. Since then, with the exception of the coal lying in the neighbourhood of the Coslou Valley, it has been worked by Croats, Montenegrins, Boenians, and other workmen drawn from among the quarries in the neighbourhood of Constantinople. These persons work the "out-crop," and are paid alike for coal worked from seams good, bad, and indifferent. Numerous seams have been already entirely worked out and abandoned by these persons at from 100 to 150 yards into the mountains, and it consequently results that, should future works be undertaken, a considerable expense, in the absence of any records, will have to be incurred before even a knowledge of the quality can be ascertained. In the course of a few years (five or six) the whole district will be similarly abandoned. The coal thus worked amounts to about 35,000 tons annually, and is conveyed to the shore on mules, whence it is transported during the summer months to Constantinople. A small quantity is boated round from the mouths of the different valleys to Heraclea, to supply the casual wants of steamers; but no shipments to any considerable extent take place from that port. In one valley, the valley of Coslou, 18 miles north-east of Heraclea, works on an improved system have been adopted during the last three years, and the management entrusted to English engineers, assisted by a small staff of European workmen. The coal is transported to the shipping spouts on a tram railway, and is thence boated off to ships lying in the roadstead. From 400 to 500 tons can be thus shipped daily. The mines situated in this valley were lately visited by her Majesty's steamer *Spitfire*, Com. Spratt, and a survey made of the roadstead and port of Heraclea. Good holding ground was found in both places; while, in addition, the latter affords a secure shelter for any steamers on the coast. The object of the *Spitfire*'s visit was to inquire as to the quantity disposable, and to test the quality of the coal for steam purposes. It is understood that the trial proved very satisfactory. The coal varies from Newcastle in being more friable, and in producing from one to two per cent less "ash" and "clinker;" in other respects it is undistinguishable.

After the return of the *Spitfire*, an application was made on behalf of the English and French Governments for a monthly supply of this coal to the Anglo-French fleet.

The Correspondent, to whom we are indebted for the accompanying Sketch of the mouth of the pit, states that the English and French Governments have contracted with the Turkish Government for this coal, at £1 per ton (the price of English coal now being £3 5s.); but, owing to the indolent neglect of the Turkish authorities, no secure reliance can be placed on a steady supply.

The *Firebrand*, *Highflyer*, *Terrible*, and *Inflexible*, besides French and English transports, have coaled at Coslou, and find the quality of the coal fully equal to the character given in Captain Spratt's report. The coal-field is inexhaustible for present supply, if properly worked; but, in the hands of the Turkish authorities, who have neither the means nor the skill requisite, is comparatively valueless. The French Government have sent 100 sappers and miners to Heraclea, for the purpose of expediting the supply, and it is understood that the two Governments are fully alive to the importance of obtaining permission to work a portion of these mines on their own account for the necessities of the Allied fleets. Should the fleets draw their total supplies from this source, in addition to the immense benefit which would attach to the possession of a permanent and immediate supply at all seasons, a saving of £100,000 a year would be effected.

Under these circumstances, it is to be hoped that the paltry jealousy and private interests of the Turkish authorities will not be permitted to interfere with so desirable an end.

A remarkable affair, in connection with these mines, has occurred since the date of our Correspondent's communication.

An English steamer, the *Cyclops*, had a narrow escape from being taken by a Russian steam-frigate, the *Wladimir*, the other day, in the neighbourhood of Heraclea. Having received intelligence as to the intended movements of the *Cyclops*, the Russian steamer, in spite of the blockade, made its way out of Sebastopol, and, after sinking several Turkish vessels laden with corn, proceeded to Heraclea, in the hope of surprising the English steamer, which, having landed her guns, would have fallen an easy prey had she been in the roads. The *Cyclops* fortunately was detained at Constantinople for the purpose of undergoing some repairs after being ordered to Heraclea to inquire into the state of the coal mines. The *Wladimir*, however, did not return empty-handed, for she took in tow at Heraclea, and brought off, two vessels laden with coal.



FUNERAL OF CAPTAIN PARKER, AT THE CHAMP DES MORTS, AT PERA.

FUNERAL OF CAPTAIN HYDE PARKER.

In our Journal of last week we illustrated the impressive scene of the honours paid to the remains of Captain Parker, before their leaving the arsenal at Tophana. Our Artist at Constantinople has now enabled us to engrave the mournful cortège emerging from one of the steep and narrow streets of Tophana, on its way to the Grand Champ des Morts, at Pera. This point of view has been chosen, from its showing the principal features of the procession. The coffin was placed upon a piece of artillery, the wheels of which were painted black. An immense white flag, bearing the Cross of St. George, served as a pall, upon which were placed the hat, sword, and epaulettes of the deceased, on a cushion; the whole covered with a

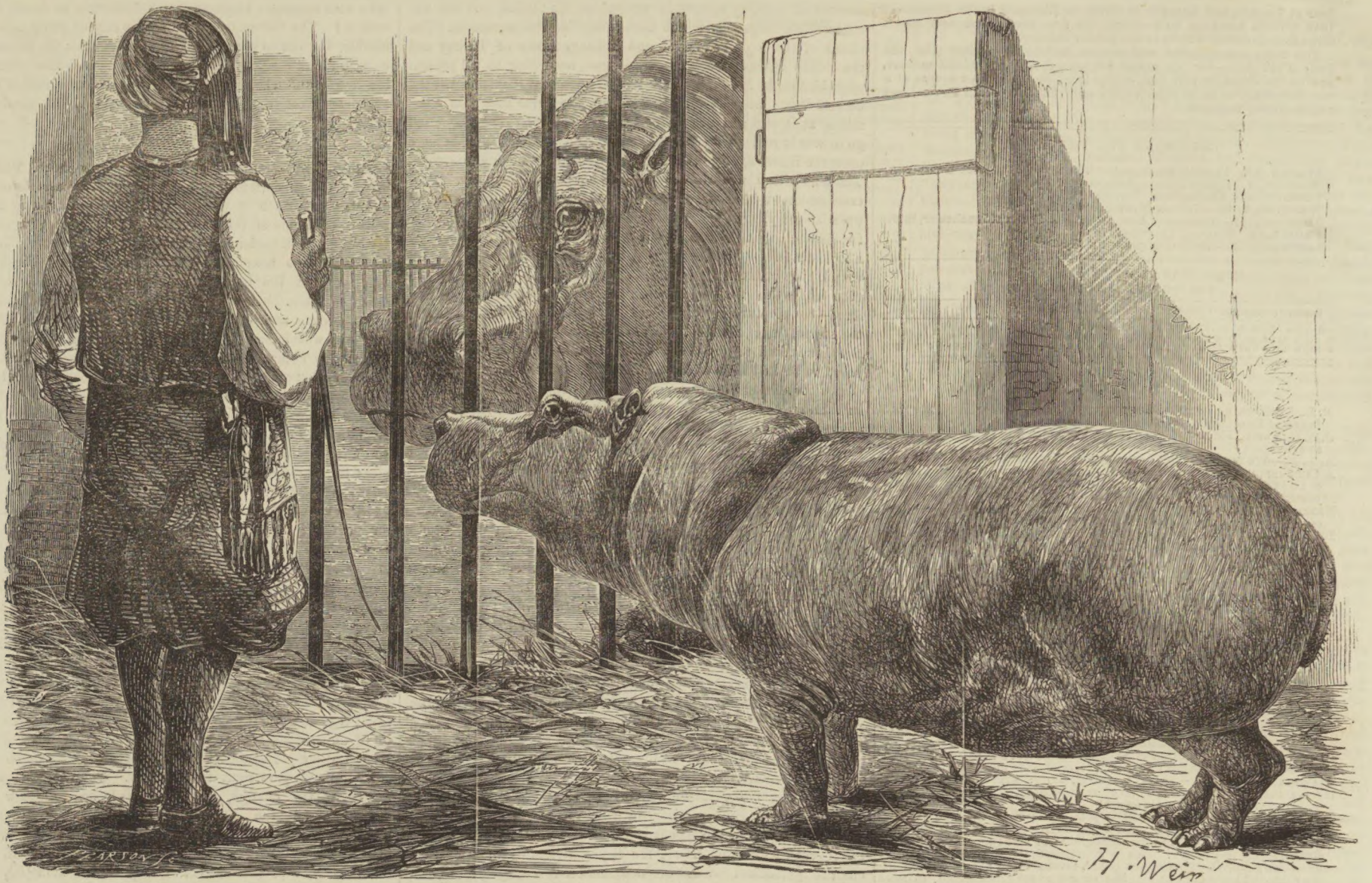
black veil. Sailors walked as pall-bearers; and there followed a great number of naval officers, of every grade and nation—French, English, Austrian, and Sardinian, and a few Turkish. The procession was flanked by lines of British infantry. The funeral car was drawn by horses, driven by three artillerymen; and preceded by two artillery-officers. The British Ambassador, with most of the Attachés, attended the ceremony, which took place with full military honours.

The *Charlemagne*, French screw line-of battle ship (now in the Bosphorus), and her Captain, the Count de Chabannes, with most of his officers and a portion of the crew, was present. Detachments from all the regiments which have left any of their number at Scutari formed part of the procession. Among them were files of the 28th, 55th, 93rd Highlanders, and 95th regiment. Halil Pacha represented the Turkish Navy in his quality of Superintendent of the Artillery. The crew of

the *Firebrand*, who were much attached to their Captain, mustered strong, and one of the most interesting sights was a little child, who was found alone, and wounded by the Bashi-bozouks, after the abandonment of Kustendje. The mother was murdered by those ruffians, and the infant was discovered almost lifeless by her side. The child became a great pet with the crew of the *Firebrand*, and he was carried to the Captain's funeral by one of his protectors. Should the war last, such events as the above must be of frequent occurrence; but this time it had the interest of novelty. The Turks, who use no ceremonies at the burial of their dead, except in the case of the Sultan and his family, seemed much struck with the ceremony of a military funeral—the first they had ever seen—and the crowd of various races who filled the large area of the burial-ground brought to mind the vast assemblages which curiosity calls together in our own country.



ENTRANCE TO THE COAL-MINE OF HERACLEA, ON THE BLACK SEA.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



THE FEMALE HIPPOPOTAMUS, AT THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS, REGENT'S-PARK.

THE FEMALE HIPPOPOTAMUS IN THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS, REGENT'S-PARK.

Four days before the death of the late Pacha of Egypt, his last gift to the Zoological Society—a female Hippopotamus—was taken on board the *Ripon*, at Alexandria; a vessel which had, on many previous occasions, been laden with the rarest productions of the Valley of the Nile, for our great collection in Regent's park.

Every one remembers the excitement which was created by the arrival in the metropolis of the first Hippopotamus, in 1850. And he still retains his power; for not even the Aquarium, with its myriads of sea-gems, gathers a larger crowd of admiring visitors than our now expanded friend Obayseh. To those who have watched his growth in frequent visits—and who does not visit the Zoological Gardens when he can?—the huge size of this promising five-year-old was scarcely appreciable until the arrival of his companion Adhela, whose portrait we now engrave. Adhela's early history is but a repetition of that of our old friend Obayseh, except that the difficulty of obtaining her appears to have been even greater. For three years since the capture of

Obayseh the Nubian hunters searched for his mate in vain; it is true that they last year brought down the fine male which is now in the Garden of Plants, in Paris; but, until the early part of last autumn, their efforts to procure a young female were entirely unsuccessful. On her arrival at Cairo, his late Highness, remembering his promise to Mr. Murray (through whose influence the Society have obtained all their Egyptian acquisitions), not only presented her to her Majesty's present Consul-General, the Hon. F. A. Bruce, for the Society, but placed at his disposal suitable winter quarters for her, at his palace at Benha, where she remained from the month of November until the proper period for transmitting her to England. She is still attended by an Arab, whose boyish portrait has already appeared in our columns, as the Snake-charmer of 1850.

A large and massive building has been constructed for the male, who has actually outgrown the accommodation originally prepared for him; and the only pair of Hippopotami which have ever graced the Vivaria of Europe here seem to find a congenial home, if we may form a judgment from the exuberant health which both the animals enjoy.

The extremely beautiful state in which the Gardens are kept, renders

them especially attractive at the present moment, when the floral effects are daily growing more and more beautiful as the season advances.

THE "CATARAGUI" COMING DOWN THE GALOP RAPIDS ABOVE MONTREAL, CANADA.

AMONG the many enterprises now on foot in the province of Canada, ship-building may be reckoned one of the most important. Quebec has long been noted for good ships, but it is only lately that sea-going vessels have been built on the great lakes, and we have this week to record the arrival in the Thames of a fine barque, of upwards of 800 tons, built at Kingston, on Lake Ontario, and brought through the dangerous rapids and rocky bed of the St. Lawrence with safety to the sea.

The *Cataragui* is the largest vessel ever built on the fresh waters of Upper Canada: she is 146 feet long and 30 feet beam, hold 14 feet, and measures 842 tons. She is the second vessel built by Mr. J. Counter, of Kingston, who last year built and dispatched from the same place a barque named the *Cherokee*. This vessel took a cargo of



"THE CATARAGUI" COMING DOWN THE GALOP RAPIDS, ABOVE MONTREAL, CANADA.

four at Toronto, and brought it direct to Liverpool in the summer of 1853, without breaking bulk—being the first vessel that ever took a cargo from the fresh waters to the mother country.

This being accomplished with success, he laid down, last year, the keels of two ships—viz., the one of 842 tons, shown above, and another, now on the stocks, of 1000 tons, which again opens another source of a very important trade, as those vessels were built for ocean service, and will be sold in England.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Aug. 13.—9th Sunday after Trinity. Q. Adelaide born, 1792.
MONDAY, 14.—King's College incorporated, 1829.
TUESDAY, 15.—Assumption. Napoleon I born, 1769.
WEDNESDAY, 16.—Andrew Marvel died, 1678.
THURSDAY, 17.—Duchess of Kent born, 1786. Riots at Manchester, 1819.
FRIDAY, 18.—Battle of Lincelles, 1793.
SATURDAY, 19.—Royal George sunk at Spithead, 1782.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 19.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
5 20	6 40	6 55	7 20	7 45	8 10	8 35

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. L., Littlebourne, and A. SUBSCRIBER, Jersey.—The Title-page and Index of Engravings complete the Volume.
J. A. G., Camp, Aladeen, is thanked. The Sketches have been forwarded as desired.
A. L. M.—We regret that we have not room for the Sketches.
A. CORRESPONDENT.—The crown-piece and half-crown of Charles II. are of no value; and the first is not one of the trial-pieces by the celebrated Simon.
NEMO.—If Viscount Enfield were to die *viâ patriâ*, he would be succeeded in the barony of Strafford by his eldest son.
L. M. R.—Arms of Oliver Cromwell: Sa. a lion rampant. Crest: A demi-lion rampant. arg. in his dexter gamb a gem ring or.
CLARENS.—We do not undertake to identify arms.
A. SUBSCRIBER.—Arms of Alston, of Suffolk and Middlesex: Az. ten estoiles or, four, three, two, and one. Crest: A crescent arg. charged with an estoile or. Motto: "Immotus."
LEX ET PONTIFEX.—A bachelor is entitled to quarter the arms of his mother, only when the lady is an heiress or co-heiress. A husband could in pale his wife's arms, unless in the case of marrying an heiress. He then bears them on an escutcheon of pretence.
ELLA.—We know of no fund such as our Correspondent inquires for.
CWM.—The Herald's College is situated on Bennet's-hill, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, in close proximity to Doctors'-commons.
LIVERPULIAN.—The sons of Richard de Wydeville, Earl Rivers, and Jacqueline his wife, widow of John Duke of Bedford, were—Anthony, Lord Scales, *jure uxoris*, and afterwards Earl Rivers; John, put to death with his father; Lionel, Bishop of Salisbury; Edward, who died s.p.; and Richard, third Earl Rivers.
AGINCOURT.—A Crest cannot be adopted or altered, unless by the authority of the Kings of Arms; nor can a coronet be in any way added.
A. CONSTANT READER.—Arms of Mansel, Birt: Arg. a chev. between three bunches sa. Crest: A cap of maintenance, inflamed on the top ppr. Motto: "Quod vult, vaide vult."
A. CORRESPONDENT.—The general impression is that "Ward's Cases" are tight, and hence that the delicate ferns of the Tropics are preserved beautifully in the dense atmosphere of cities by the entire exclusion of the impure air. This is a misconception: none of Ward's Cases are tight. The object is to prevent rapid evaporation from the plant, which requires a humid atmosphere for its existence, to protect the leaves from the obstructions occasioned by the lodging of particles of solid carbon on them, and to allow the air within to change slowly by the operation of the vital forces of the plants themselves.—Robert Hunt's *Handbook to the Great Exhibition*.
AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—T. S., of Peterborough, informs us that "A History of Huntingdon" was published by Mr. A. P. Wood, in 1824, who still resides at Huntingdon. The author was a schoolmaster, named Richard Carruthers.
A. SUBSCRIBER.—1. Frederick the Great first introduced horse artillery in his army during the spring of 1759, and was accustomed to exercise the new corps, and direct its movements, at the head-quarters of Reichensdorf, near Landsuth, daily. 2. The Royal Horse Guards does not derive its appellation of "Oxford Blues," from the City or University so famed for loyalty to the House of Stuart, during the civil wars, as often has been erroneously stated; but from the noble family of Oxford, the head of which, Aubrey, Earl of Oxford, was its first Colonel, in 1661. The corps greatly distinguished itself when the French lines—between Elxheim and Ostmaiden—were forced, on the 15th of July, 1703. It was then termed the "Blue Guards." It is the only cavalry regiment designated *horæ* at present on the British establishment. 3. The origin of the military Order of the Bath may be found in any cyclopædia. 4. The Royal Regiment not only ranks as the first, but is undoubtedly the oldest corps in the service. It is even said to be entitled to precedence, in the latter point, of any regiment in Europe. Originally, it constituted the body guard of the Scottish Kings, from which cause it was known as the "Royal Scots." It was not, however, placed on the English establishment until 1633—about thirty years after James VI. of Scotland and I. of England had succeeded to the united crown. It naturally follows that so old a regiment has seen much service, and on every occasion it gallantly distinguished itself. 5. On the reduction of the Army at the close of the late war, the 95th was numerically disbanded. The Rifle Brigade now ranks next in precedence to the 93d Regiment, the Sutherland Highlanders, having, at that period, been the last battalion in regular rotation retained on the establishment.
SCOTUS.—We have not room.
LITTLEBOURNE, M.—One of the many political tokens struck by Spence and others, in the last century.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1854.

THE telegraphic news from the Baltic, the Danube, and the Black Sea continues to be as untrustworthy as usual. The reported capture of Bomarsund by Admirals Napier and Parseval, assisted by General Baraguay d'Hilliers and the French auxiliary force, is not confirmed; but there is every reason to believe that a severe blow against Russia in the Baltic is imminent, if it have not already been struck. Napier and his fleet keep the whole Russian coast, from the Aland Isles to Cronstadt, in continual alarm; and Revel and Riga are as incessantly on the watch as Sveaborg and St. Petersburg to guard against a sudden onslaught of the British invincibles. From the Danube the intelligence is more precise. The retreat of the Russians from Wallachia is confirmed by every letter and despatch that arrives, and the vanguard of the Ottoman army has already made its triumphal entry into Bucharest. The statement that not only Wallachia but Moldavia is to be evacuated, requires confirmation; although it is confidently announced from Vienna that Prince Gortschakoff has officially communicated to the Austrian Government that the force under his command has received orders to cross the Pruth. The head-quarters of Omar Pacha are at Rutchuk, but will shortly be transferred to Bucharest. The Russians, alarmed for the safety of Sebastopol, and pressed by the advancing forces of Austria, appear determined to make a vigorous defence of the Crimea. Prince Gortschakoff declines to give any information of his motive for the thorough evacuation of the Danubian Principalities that has already commenced; but it requires no great

amount of military science to understand his tactics, and the uncontrollable exigencies which have compelled the movement. The attack of the combined naval and military forces of Turkey and the Allies against the Crimea will not, according to all present probabilities, be long delayed. Let us hope that the deed will not be half done; that we shall not repeat the error that was committed at Odessa; that we shall strike, and not spare; that we shall go to war in real and downright earnest, and inflict as much damage upon the Russians as powder and shot or cold steel can accomplish. The true mercy in warfare is to strike hard and effectually. Procrastination and half measures are far more cruel, as well as more unsatisfactory, than decision and energy. Is it not disgraceful, for instance, that the British and French fleets should keep so bad a look-out in the Euxine as to permit the *Vladimir*, a Russian vessel, to break the blockade, to sail out of Sebastopol, to give chase to the *Cyclops*—an English frigate of inferior force—to capture some Turkish vessels laden with corn, to steam, unchallenged, almost to the very shores of the Bosphorus, and to pay a visit to the coal-mines of Heraclea, supposed to be safe in British and French custody? A fact like this does more to make our Admirals and the Administration unpopular than a defeat in a fair fight. It shows culpable negligence or mismanagement, and is galling to the national pride. Our former wars were not carried on in such a fashion, neither must this be, or a heavy responsibility will be incurred by those who fall asleep over their duty, and encourage the audacity of the foe, while they discourage or disgust their own countrymen.

THE Cholera bids fair to become an established institution amongst us. The time was when its approach excited alarm, and when—not metaphorically, but actually—the people put their houses in order as soon as it began to declare itself. When its presence was announced in those Russian and pestiferous regions, where it was too commonly generated, and whence it was known to travel westwards with unfailing regularity, and in a course that seemed to be laid down for it upon the medical charts of Europe, all England and Scotland were astir to diminish, if they could not prevent, its ravages. Town-councils were on the move, Boards of Health were improvised, sewers were flushed, cottages and hovels were whitewashed; and the benevolence, as well as the fear, of the wealthy was roused to active exertion. If little was done, much was attempted. Perhaps, however, the nation has grown wiser in this respect, and no longer fears the pestilence, because it has systematically done its utmost to prevent its coming. If so, the apparent apathy of the public on the periodical visits of this Eastern scourge is intelligible, and of a tendency to inspire confidence. We learn, however, from the weekly returns of the Registrar-General, that during the last month the disease has made a rapid progress in the metropolis. In the first week of July the number of deaths from Cholera was five; in the second, twenty-six; in the third, one hundred and thirty-three; and in the fourth, three hundred and ninety-nine. It is interesting, and may be useful, to consider which districts or portions of London have suffered most from the infliction, for we shall then be enabled to decide whether local and removable causes have had any influence upon the rise and progress of the disease, and whether the guardians of the public health have in reality done all that they might have done. In the western districts—with a population of 376,427, including Chelsea, St. George's, Hanover-square, and a portion of Westminster—the deaths from Cholera, in the last week of July, were 23; in the northern districts—with a population of 490,396, including Hampstead, Marylebone, St. Pancras, Islington, &c.—the deaths were 12 only; in the central district—from St. Giles's, Holborn, to St. Luke's, with a population of 393,256—the deaths were 14; in the eastern district—with a population of 485,522, including such places as Whitechapel, Bethnal-green, Shoreditch, Stepney, &c.—the deaths were 60; while in the southern, or transfluvian, districts of Lambeth, Southwark, and Bermondsey, with a population of 616,635, the deaths were 290, or nearly three-fourths of the whole number. It is impossible to dissociate a fact so striking as the last-mentioned from the position of the affected district as regards the river Thames. The boroughs of Lambeth and Southwark, where this large mortality has occurred, lie low upon the river bank, and are in some places actually lower than high-water mark. They are thickly covered with mean hovels—and the natural impurity of the atmosphere is increased by the pestilential vapours of bone-boilers' yards, gas factories, tanneries, and dye-works. Added to all these sources of evil, the river Thames carries up and down, under the hot glare of a midsummer sun, the refuse of the largest and most populous metropolis in the world. Here, at all events, is a source of mischief patent to the understanding of all men—an evil that afflicts us when Cholera is not amongst us—which daily offends the senses of sight and smell; and turns the stream that might be the most splendid ornament and the greatest blessing of the whole city, into a foul ditch, continually churned, with its impurities never at rest—an eye-sore to all who behold it, and a nuisance to all who dwell within a mile or two of its banks. The people are very jealous of any interference with their privilege of local self-government; but there are some tasks that local self-government cannot approach. Local self-government will never cleanse the river Thames; and yet the achievement would by no means be a difficult one. It would be much easier than the conquest of Cronstadt, and quite as easy as the construction of a railroad from London to Liverpool—perhaps even easier than the construction of the great Ganges Canal, which we have undertaken for the people of India, and the extent and benefits of which were so orobically described to the House of Commons on Tuesday evening by Sir Charles Wood. Whatever means may have been taken to lighten the present visitation of the Cholera, we may be positive that nothing effectual has been attempted for the metropolis while the Thames remains in its present state. It seems, however, that it is not the business of Lambeth and Southwark to stir in the matter; it is not the business of the City of London, or of the City of Westminster;—and, if it were, not one of these agencies has any power or means to accomplish the object. It is too large a task for any agency but that of the whole people acting through the Government to under-

take with success. Shall no Home Secretary be found to grapple with it? The Sovereign who found a city of brick, and left it of marble, was not so great a public benefactor as the Minister would be who found the Thames a muddy and pestilential ditch and left it a limpid and wholesome river. It is a mere question of money and determination. The first would come if the second were in existence.

LONDON, it appears, is threatened with a new strike. The omnibus drivers and proprietors are to imitate the example of the cab-drivers—still fresh in the popular memory—and to deprive the people for a time of the convenience, or, we might more properly say, the inconvenience of omnibus travelling. The public will be able to bear the infliction, and we are almost tempted to hope that the omnibus proprietors will carry their threat into execution. Any one who has travelled in those roomy, commodious, and elegant omnibuses that traverse the streets of Paris, will admit that London omnibuses are positively disgraceful in comparison. But we need not go so far as Paris to discover what omnibuses ought to be. The streets of Manchester, Liverpool, and Glasgow, afford specimens of public conveyances infinitely superior to any thing of the kind that London can offer. A London omnibus is dirty, narrow, confined, and unventilated; it is convenient for the pickpocket, inconvenient for everybody else. A tall man cannot sit upright in one of them; a stout man must partially sit in the lap of his neighbour, or crush his neighbour into a space too small for comfort, if not for respiration. To thread one's way from the door of an omnibus, between the knees of the passengers on each side, to a seat at the extremity, is a task that gentlemen do not like on account of its difficulty, and that ladies shrink from on account of its indelicacy. In every possible respect, a London omnibus is a disgrace; and the only wonder is that public opinion has not long since forced the proprietors to introduce vehicles of a better class. Our provincial towns and cities might have supplied the model. The Commissioners of Police have at last taken up the subject, and insist that no omnibus shall be licensed for the future that shall be of dimensions less than forty inches from the centre of the seat in a line perpendicular to the roof, and fifty-four inches in width in the part next to the door. The omnibus proprietors object to the change, and have had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer to represent that they will withdraw all their vehicles from the streets, if the regulations be persisted in. We earnestly hope the Government will not yield. The omnibus proprietors have a practical monopoly—and as an equivalent to the public, they ought to be compelled to conform to regulations which the public comfort and health require. If it be urged that it is not the business of the Government to interfere in such matters, but to leave them to free-trade and competition, we reply that free-trade, if we could get it, would be a satisfactory remedy. If we had free-trade in omnibuses, the present system would not last a month. Unrestrained competition would bring into the omnibus trade a class of persons who would make it their business to study the public convenience, and who would strive to deserve patronage by the excellence and commodiousness of their vehicles. At present the system is one of a strict monopoly. The Government legalises and restricts the trade by exacting a license; and the omnibus proprietors, not contented with this advantage, keep out competitors by a system of combination, which, whenever it is put into force, degenerates into blackguardism of the worst kind. Rival vehicles are run off the line of road, and scenes occur that lead to continual breaches of the peace. It is not a simple question of profit and loss, as the omnibus proprietors represent it; but a question of public decency and safety. If the present owners of omnibus property cannot give the public of this great city the same conveniences as are afforded by the same class in such places as Manchester and Liverpool, there is no compulsion upon them to remain in the business. Failing them and their omnibuses, we do not doubt that a new race of traders would come into the field, and reap sufficient advantage to satisfy the legitimate and fair demands of their business, with much greater accommodation to the public.

THE COURT.

The Queen has commenced her summer excursions this year by a marine trip along the south-western coast, visiting *en route* some of the Channel Islands.

Her Majesty came to town yesterday (Friday), and in the afternoon presided at a Privy Council, at Buckingham Palace, when the Speech to be delivered on the prorogation of Parliament this day was read and determined upon.

The Marchioness of Ely has succeeded the Countess of Desart as Lady in Waiting to her Majesty.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent has taken up her residence at Powis House, East Cowes, in the immediate vicinity of Osborne.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester has left Gloucester-house for the Ranger's-lodge, Richmond, for the season.

The Marquis of Bath leaves town next week, for his shooting-quarters in the Highlands.

The Marquis of Winchester has arrived at Aix-la-Chapelle. His Lordship is expected to be absent from England some months.

The Earl and Countess of Derby, accompanied by Lady Emma Stanley, left town on Saturday last for Knowsley, Lancashire.

The Countess Granville has left Bruton-street for the Carlsbad waters.

Viscount and Viscountess Combermere have returned to Balgrave-square, from Buxton, where they have been passing some weeks. The noble and gallant Viscount has come to town to officiate as "Gold Stick" at the prorogation of Parliament, by her Majesty, on Saturday.

Lord Brougham left Grafton-street on Wednesday, for Brougham-hall, near Penrith. Lady Brougham will leave town in a few days, for Frankfurt, on a visit to Sir Alexander and Lady Malet, *en route* for the German baths.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—The marriage of the Earl Spencer with Miss Adelaide Seymour, daughter of the late Sir Horace Seymour, and formerly Maid of Honour to her Majesty Queen Adelaide, was solemnised on Wednesday morning, at St. James's Church, in the presence of a select circle of the friends of both families.—The marriage of Mr. Robert Stayner Hoiford, of Westoubrt, with Miss Mary Lindsay, the beautiful daughter of Major-General James Lindsay, of Balcarres, N.B., was solemnised by special license, on Saturday last, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,
TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, AUGUST 10.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer Highest Reading.	Thermometer Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
Aug. 4	29.895	55.0	49.3	52.4	- 9.7	97	N. & N.W.	0.59
" 5	29.943	58.0	51.5	54.9	- 7.2	87	N.N.W.	0.02
" 6	30.019	68.4	51.2	57.2	- 4.8	98	N.N.W.	0.00
" 7	30.036	66.6	54.5	57.9	- 4.1	84	N.	0.00
" 8	30.072	72.7	49.2	59.9	- 2.0	72	N.E. & N.	0.00
" 9	29.901	70.0	51.4	60.6	- 1.2	80	S.	0.00
" 10	29.790	75.5	55.0	63.1	+ 1.4	79	CALM.	0.03

Note.—The sign — denotes below the average and the sign + above the average.

The corrected reading of the barometer has varied but little during the week: the highest reading was 30.04 inches, on the 7th; and the lowest, 29.00 inches, on the 10th. The mean for the week, at the height of 82 feet above the level of the sea, was 29.932 inches.

The mean daily temperatures of the 4th and 5th are the lowest mean temperatures at present recorded on those days, the register extending back to the year 1814; that of the 6th is the lowest recorded on that day since the year 1823, when it was 54°; the nearest approach being 57.2°, in 1837; and that of the 7th is the lowest since 1845, when the mean daily temperature was 57°.

The mean temperature of the week was 58.0°, being 3.9° below the average of thirty-eight years.

The range of temperature during the week was 26.3°.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 14.9°.

Rain fell during the week to the depth of six-tenths of an inch. The weather, on the 4th and 5th, was dull, the sky overcast, and rain falling. From the 6th to the 9th it was fine, the sky being tolerably free from cloud; and on the 10th the weather was dull, and the sky overcast. The air has frequently been misty. JAMES GLAISHER.

Lewisham, August 11, 1854.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending last Saturday, the births of 1503 children were registered within the metropolitan districts: of these, 776 were boys, and 727 were girls; exhibiting an excess of 76 boys and 63 girls over the average of the nine corresponding weeks of the nine preceding years. The number of deaths during the same time was 1456; of these, 768 were males and 688 were females; showing an excess of the deaths of 160 males and 100 females above the average of the ten corresponding weeks of the ten preceding years, corrected for increase of population. The present return, therefore, exhibits a mortality considerably in excess of the average; the result arising from cholera, which it will be seen with regret, continues to make progress in the metropolis. The deaths ascribed to the zymotic or epidemic class of diseases, rose from 422, in the previous week, to 731 in this week. Of these 64 are ascribed to scarlatina, the deaths being all under fifteen years of age (the average is 37). To diarrhoea, 142 deaths are referred: 124 occurring under 15 years; 6 between 15 and 60; and 12 above sixty years (the average number is 119). To cholera, 399 deaths are ascribed; of these, 145 deaths occurred under the age of 15 years; 213 between 15 and 60, and 41 above the age of 60 years. To typhus, 44. To tubercular diseases, 193; of these, 1.8 are due to consumption. To diseases of the brain, nerves, and senses, 124. To diseases of the heart and blood-vessels, 24. To diseases of the lungs and of the other organs of respiration, 79. And to violence, cold, privation, and intemperance, 30 (each are attributed).

THE WHITEBAIT DINNER.—The following members of the Ministry were present at the annual fish dinner at Greenwich, on Wednesday evening:—Lord John Russell, Duke of Argyll, Earl Granville, Duke of Newcastle, Viscount Palmerston; Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, Bart.; Right Hon. Sir William Molesworth, Bart.; Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, Viscount Cranborne; Viscount Sydney, Lord Wodehouse, Lord Stanley of Alderley, Right Hon. W. G. Mather, Right Hon. Lord Ernest Bruce, Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, Right Hon. Earl of Mulgrave, Right Hon. Sir John Young, Mr. Grenville Berkeley, the Solicitor-General, Major-General Buckley, Mr. Chichester Fortescue, Lord Alfred Hervey, Mr. Lowe, Mr. Monell, Mr. Frederick Peel, and Mr. James Wilson.

EARLY CLOSING MOVEMENT.—On Tuesday morning, at five o'clock, a well-attended meeting of the chemists and druggists' assistants of the metropolis, was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, for the purpose of effecting an arrangement to close the shops in their business at eight o'clock in the evening. Mr. J. Whitmore, who was called to the chair, said it was lamentable that the great body of assistants were confined fifteen and sixteen hours daily to the shop, thus depriving them of the opportunity of acquiring a scientific knowledge of their profession, and of enjoying the relaxation to which mankind was entitled. The employers must benefit by the proposed change, and the public would purchase their articles, instead of late at night or on Sunday, at more convenient occasions.

THE SPITALFIELDS WEAVERS.—On Monday a large body of Spitalfields silk-velvet weavers—a business which has sadly declined during the last twenty or thirty years—turned out for the purpose of waiting upon the master manufacturers, to solicit from them an advance of their present scanty amount of wages. The number in procession amounted to 800; and, placing their former demand for a uniform list of prices in abeyance at present, they adopted as the object of their mission the advance of threepence a yard all round, irrespective of any disparity that might exist in the prices at the present time. It is supposed that, if the manufacturers resist their demands, the men will turn out on strike.

COVERING IN OF THE FLEET DITCH.—It has at length been determined on by the Improvement Commissioners to cover in that portion of the Fleet Ditch extending from Peter-street, Saffron-hill, to Castle-street, Clerkenwell, and which has been open for centuries, emitting a nuisance and pestilential effluvia, which occasioned disease and death to march with rapid strides through the densely-populated neighbourhood that surrounded it previous to the formation of the new line of road (Victoria-street). A large body of workmen are now engaged in constructing a main sewer from Copple row to the ditch, and as soon as it is completed the arching over of the purid stream will be commenced.

CHARING-CROSS HOSPITAL.—On Tuesday last, Mr. Edwin Canton, who for many years has filled the chair of Lecturer on Anatomy at this hospital, was elected, without opposition, to the office of Assistant-Surgeon to the institution.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectory:* The Rev. J. F. Alleyne to Kentshire, Devonshire. *Vicarage:* The Hon. and Rev. W. Moreton to Sherborne, Dorsetshire. *Hon. Canonries:* The Rev. J. Maule and the Rev. M. Davies to St. Asaph Cathedral. *Incumbency:* The Rev. J. Johnson to Sale, near Ashton upon Mersey.

The Rev. M. O'Brien, Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy in King's College, London, has been appointed Professor of Mathematics at the Royal Military Academy.

The Rev. H. A. Rawes, Curate of St. Bartholomew's Church, Cripplegate, has been appointed Warden of the House of Charity, Rose-street, Soho.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of affection and esteem:—The Rev. R. Anderson, from the parishioners of Burneston, with a silver inkstand and library clock. The Rev. B. Marten, B.A., Curate of Trinity Church, Newington, Surrey, with a papier-mâché cabinet and case, by the Bible Class.

TESCHEN AND TETSCHEN.—(From a Correspondent.)—In your description of the place of meeting of the Sovereigns of Austria and Prussia (at page 594 of your last Volume), your Correspondent has led you into an error by naming the place Teschen or Tetschen. These are two distinct places, rarely confounded. Teschen is the place described as at the foot of the Carpathians, being in fact the capital of a kreis, or circle, in Austrian Silesia; whereas Tetschen, correctly spelt in the plate, is a village, attached to a commanding castle, of Count Thun, in Bohemia, on the Elbe, and within a couple of hours' walk of the Saxon frontier. At this castle, in perfect repair, the constant residence of the Thun family, the conference, doubtless, took place.

ENGLISH LADIES IN THE EAST.—In addition to Lady Erroll, who remains with her husband at Monastir, the following ladies are out here:—Mrs. Carpenter, wife of the Colonel of the 41st Regiment; Mrs. Wrottesley, with her husband, the Hon. Lieutenant Wrottesley, R.E.; Mrs. Galt, wife of Captain Galt, 50th Regiment; Mrs. Jubilee, wife of Captain Jubilee, &c. It is understood, however, that "the authorities" do not approve of the devotion of these ladies. Mrs. Scott, wife of Colonel Scott, of the Guards, remains with her family at Thessalonica, where there is quite a little colony of English "grass widows," principally attached to officers of the Navy.—*Letter from Vienna.*

WHAT RUSSIA MEANT TO DO FOR TURKEY.—One of the Russian officers who was at Constantinople on a scientific survey some time ago, in alluding to the present wretched towns, coolly stated that when they took possession it was their intention to raze the whole, except the mosques and public buildings.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

HENRY AGLIIONBY AGLIONBY, ESQ.,
M.P. FOR COCKERMOUTH.

THE death of this veteran member of Parliament—a prominent one of the extreme Liberal party—has just been announced. He had a seat in the House of Commons uninterruptedly since the passing of the Reform Bill.

Mr. Aglionby, a Barrister-at-Law of the Northern Circuit, was son of the Rev. Samuel Bateman, Rector of Farthingstone, by Anne, his wife, daughter and co-heir of Henry Aglionby, Esq., of The Nunnery, in Cumberland, and assumed the surname of his maternal ancestors on inheriting a portion of the estates. The Aglionbys derive descent from one of the soldiers of the Conquest, and have been ever since resident in Cumberland, enjoying large estates, intermarrying with the Broughams, the Lawsons, the Musgraves, &c., and frequently representing the Cumberland boroughs in Parliament. During the Civil War they espoused the Royal cause; and John Aglionby, the then chief of the house, took an active part in the defence of Carlisle, when besieged by the Parliamentarians.



THE HON. LADY BEDINGFELD. The Hon. Charlotte Georgina, Lady Bedingfeld, died on the 29th ult., in London. Her Ladyship was only daughter of Sir William Jerningham, Bart., of Costessy, in Norfolk, by Frances, his wife, eldest daughter of Henry, eleventh Viscount Dillon, and obtained the rank and precedence of a Baron's daughter in October, 1831, consequent on the restoration of the old Barony of Stafford to her brother, the late Sir George William Jerningham.

She married, 17th June, 1795, Sir Richard Bedingfeld, Bart., the representative of the ancient Catholic family of Bedingfeld, of Oxburgh, county Norfolk, and had four sons, and as many daughters. Of the former, the eldest is the present Sir Henry Richard Paston-Bedingfeld, Bart., the claimant of the Grandison Peerage; and of the latter, the eldest, Frances-Charlotte, wife of William Lord Petre, died in 1822; and the second, Matilda, is married to George Stanley Cary, Esq., of Pollaton Park, Devon.



LIUT.-COLONEL P. F. THORNE. LIUT.-COLONEL PEREGRINE FRANCIS THORNE, formerly Commandant at Plymouth, died on the 11th ult., at Constantinople. To him London owes the idea and general organisation, even to the minutest detail, of its admirable Police Force. For his suggestions on the subject, Sir Robert Peel expressed his thanks, and offered Colonel Thorne the supervision of the whole establishment—an offer, however, which was declined. Colonel Thorne, who received at the hands of William IV. the decoration of K.H., enjoyed the consideration of many distinguished men high in office. The last six months of his life were spent in collecting military information for the proprietors of a leading journal; in which pursuit, owing to the early period in spring wherein he was obliged to travel, he had to encounter, through the snow, between Trebizond and Erzeroum, en route to Kars, a most perilous and fatiguing journey.

MAJOR THOMAS RIDDELL, H.E.I.C.S.

This gentleman, who died, aged forty-three, on the 23rd May last, at Mussoorie, East Indies, after a short illness, was the fourth son of the late Thomas Ridell, Esq., of Camleston, Roxburghshire, a descendant of the old family of Ridell, for centuries settled at Ridell, in that county, and now represented by Sir Walter Ridell, Bart. Major Ridell married Ellen, daughter of Captain Beckett, of the Bengal Army, by whom he has left one son. He had been about twenty-seven years in India, and died deeply regretted. He served in the Afghan war, under General Sir George Pollock; after which he was appointed to the command of one of the police battalions raised in the north-west provinces of India; and, upon the subsequent reduction of that corps, he was made joint cantonment magistrate of Cawnpore, which appointment he held till his death.

THOMAS ELDE DARBY, ESQ. On Tuesday, the 1st instant, died at his house in Queen's-square, Westminster, aged seventy-four, Thomas Elde Darby, Esq., a gentleman known to perhaps as wide a circle of friends and acquaintances, foreign and native, as any individual in our social sphere. Educated at Cambridge, Mr. Darby was on his travels when he unfortunately became one of the detenus at Verdun, and was a long while a prisoner in France. On the restoration of amiable intercourse between the countries, his intimacy with the language and people recommended him to an official position under our Ambassador at Paris, the confidential nature of which led to connections with all the leading politicians of both nations, as well as a knowledge of the secret springs of Government. Thus no man during the last forty years was more conversant with the private history of public affairs than Mr. Darby, nor mixed more generally with all classes of the intelligent community—statesmen, artists, literati, and cosmopolites of every shade and opinion. For his services he enjoyed a pension, which expired with him; a portion of which, it may be hoped, will be continued to his widow (Mrs. Eleanor Darby, whose poetic volume, "The Sweet South," recently published, and many popular lyrics, and a literary interest to her other claims) and the four children now left fatherless.

DEATH OF THE GOVERNOR OF FERNANDO PO.—On June 10th, at Clarence, after twenty-five years' residence in Africa, died, John Beecroft, Esq., her Britannic Majesty's Consul, and Governor of Fernando Po. He was buried on Sunday the 11th, amidst the tears of friends and colonists, with all naval honours paid by her Majesty's vessels *Britomart* and *Polphemus*.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. HUME.—On Saturday last, at one o'clock, a number of friends and admirers of Mr. Hume, M.P. (including four Cabinet Ministers) assembled at his residence, Bryanston-square, London, to witness the presentation of his portrait by Lord John Russell, on behalf of the subscribers, as an acknowledgment of his long public services, and a testimony of respect for his personal character. Among those present were—Sir Joshua Walsley, M.P.; Sir Jas. Duke, M.P.; Mr. Thorneley, M.P.; Mr. Harrison, Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P.; Mr. Taylor, Dr. Arnott, M.P.; Mr. Cobden, M.P.; Mr. W. Williams, M.P.; Mr. Glyn, M.P.; Mr. Harris, Mr. Macgregor, M.P.; Mr. Greaves, Sir W. Molesworth, M.P.; Mr. Peto, M.P.; Mr. Morris, Mr. Heyworth, M.P.; Mr. Duncan, M.P.; Lord John Russell, M.P.; Sir Charles Wood, M.P.; Mr. A. Stevenson, M.P.; Lord Palmerston, M.P.; Mr. R. Gardner, M.P.; Mr. J. B. Hume, Mr. W. Ewart, M.P., &c. A deputation attended to represent the Council of University College, of which Mr. Hume is an active member. It comprised Earl Fortescue, vice-president; Mr. H. C. Robinson, Mr. G. Grote, Mr. E. Romilly, and Mr. Atkinson, secretary. The members of the family having assembled with the visitors in the drawing-room, and the portrait being placed in the room, Lord John Russell read an address to Mrs. Hume. Mr. Hume returned thanks, on behalf of Mrs. Hume, in a short speech, in which he stated that the portrait having been originally designed to be placed in some public institution, Mrs. Hume and he had consulted together; and as no public question had engaged his attention more constantly than that of education, it appeared to them that—more especially as he had the honour of being a member of the first council of University College—nothing could be more gratifying to them both than to see his portrait placed in that institution. Earl Fortescue, on behalf of the deputation which attended there that day to represent the council of the London University, begged to return their grateful thanks for the valuable gift. The company then partook of lunch, and shortly afterwards retired. Among the subscribers' names mentioned in the address by Lord John Russell were those of Lord Broughton, Lord Panmure, Mr. Disraeli, and Sir George Grey.

THE NEW STAMP DUTY.—The penny receipt stamps for bills and notes will not come into operation till the 10th October. It will be 1d. under £5, 2d. under £10, and so on progressively.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK, ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

THOMAS CROFTON CROKER has been taken from among us during the present week, at the age of fifty-seven. He was an Irishman in heart, and voice, and look; and was favourably known to the public by his "Fairy Legends of Ireland;" his "Legends of the Lakes; or, Sayings and Doings at Killarney;" and by what we believe was his first work, his "Researches in the South of Ireland, Illustrative of the Scenery, Architectural Remains, Manners and Superstitions of the Peasantry," derived from personal observation, and professedly from "ancient MS." He was living at Cork when he first rose into distinction; but his literary ambition was for a long time much greater than his skill as an author. His admiration of Sir Walter Scott led him into a correspondence with the great novelist, and his local information and name into a correspondence with his better-known namesake, John Wilson Croker—the Quarterly slasher—the excellent editor of Boswell, and the ex-Secretary of the Admiralty. The fairy and traditional stories, mixed with odd bits of antiquarian intelligence, delighted Scott; while his local knowledge, excellent handwriting, and official habits, attracted the attention of Mr. Secretary Croker. Scott repaid him with letters; but Wilson Croker brought him to London and made him a clerk in the Admiralty, where he rose so rapidly that he was enabled, some four years ago, to retire with a pension of five hundred and eighty pounds a year.

Crofton Croker was small in make. In the journal of Sir Walter Scott (under the year 1826) he is thus described:—"Here was Crofton Croker, little as a dwarf, keen-eyed as a hawk, and of easy prepossessing manners, something like Tom Moore." We may add that he was in no way related to the kind and unostentatious Mr. John Wilson Croker.

There was a long period of Mr. Crofton Croker's life to which all his friends look back with pleasure. He was at one time a most clubbable man; full of information—full of entertainment—replete with Irish fun—always amusing, with or without whiskey—unwilling to give offence—ready to talk—eager to listen—and somewhat indifferent whether the hours of departure were before the wee short hours or not. He shone at the *Noviomagians*. People will ask who were the *Noviomagians*? Let us endeavour to satisfy them.

A knot of known and unknown antiquaries had a fancy for fixing the site of a Roman settlement in England known as *Noviomagus*. As will be easily imagined, they differed widely, and even learnedly, among themselves about its site. *Noviomagus* had as many localities as *Julias* has authors urging claims for peculiar pets to a still unsettled honour. They consequently became peripatetic—nay, convivial. Kent and Surrey were ransacked for every Roman squat or settlement. They dined, they talked, they consulted, they drank. A very pleasant party was formed. Dryasdust was there—but Dryasdust was not there. Their large and little differences led to a club in London, where books and maps could be settled—and (shame to say) better wines obtained than they could get in the Weald of Kent or the commons of Surrey. Of this club Crofton Croker (now, we regret to say, no more!) was long the presiding spirit. Here he was "at home;" here he revelled in his own native wit, and here he was the "roul" that put fresh marrow into the standing dish of the *Noviomagians*—marrowbones, new and direct from Clare-market—land dedicated to that real delicacy, English marrowbones.

In missing Crofton Croker, we cannot but feel that we have lost a man who did something for letters in his day, and one who, in spite of some now forgivable infirmities of temper that made him quarrel too frequently with his best friends, was a man to be esteemed. But he has gone, and his "Fairy Legends" with him. Authors, when alive, are too often judged by their worst performances; when dead, they are weighed and measured by their best.

The original MS. of Gray's exquisite "Elegy in a Country Churchyard" was sold last week, at Sotheby and Wilkinson's, for one hundred and thirty-one pounds—thirty-one pounds more than Mr. Penn, of Stoke Pogis, gave for it, some ten years ago. The purchaser was not an autograph collector, not a dealer, not even a Yankee, not even an English nobleman. Will the reader believe it?—the purchaser was a poet: no less a person than Mr. Robert Charles Wroughton, writer of the *Fine Arts* contributions in *Arist's Birmingham Gazette*, and author of a volume of poems, entitled "The Trance." For Gray's poetical notes Mr. Wroughton paid down proudly and at once, new and crisp Bank of England notes, with an air of well-justified delight, that he had become the possessor of the original MS. of one of the best-known poems in the world; in short, that he was, and is still, as, indeed, we take him to be, a person to be envied.

The other Gray MSS. sold well. Mr. Daniel, of Canonbury, added to his store of literary treasures Gray's own annotated copy of the Strawberry-hill edition of his Odes: the price—a song—£37 10s. Mr. Holloway, of Bedford-street, carried off the cheapest lot of the day—the whole of the Mason and Gray Correspondence—at Catnach ballad price, £31. If separately sold, they would have brought thrice that sum. Mr. Murray, of Albemarle-street, secured six little note-books of Gray's tours for £26 10s. Indeed, all the known collectors went off enriched and pleased. Mr. Penn was more than pleased; and sellers and purchasers are not always equally delighted, and at the same time.

Mrs. Southey was buried—not with the poet of *Thalaba* and *Kehama*, amid the lakes of Cumberland, but in Lynton Churchyard, in the same grave with her father and mother; where, let us hope with Collins,

The year's best flowers shall duteous rise,
To deck its poet's sylvan grave.

Mrs. Caroline Southey should, indeed, have a sylvan grave.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—One of the features of the new management of this attractive establishment, is the admission of the industrial classes on Monday evenings, on payment of sixpence each, provided they produce a ticket signed by the foreman or superintendent of the works to which they belong.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—An addition has recently been made to the refreshment department in the shape of a machine for making tea and coffee by hydrostatic pressure. It is the invention of M. Loyel, a French chemist, and by its agency he proposes to achieve the following results—namely, the production of tea and coffee of peculiar flavour and clearness, and a great economy and saving in the use of the material. In the preparation of tea his great discovery is a very simple one. M. Loyel says he has discovered that by grinding the tea in the same manner as coffee, before infusion, the quantity of exhilarating fluid obtained is nearly doubled.

PROSPECTS OF THE COMING HARVEST.—Wheat. Very good, excellent, average, 31; good, full average, full crop, &c., 49; average, pretty good, &c., 32; near average, 4; under average, thin, &c., 12; middling, doubtful, or various, 6; Totals—Favourable, 119; unfavourable, 12; neuter, 10. Barley: 127 reports resolve the selves into—very good, over average, abundant, &c., 33; good, full average, full crop, &c., 40; average, pretty good, &c., 30; short, light, indifferent, &c., 12; various, irregular, &c., 12; Totals—Favourable, 103; unfavourable, 12; neuter, 12. Oats: 128 reports give—Excellent, over average, very good, &c., 26; good, full average, &c., 46; average, fair, pretty good, &c., 33; near average, tolerable, middling, various, &c., 11; under average, short, light, &c., 13; Totals—Favourable, 104; unfavourable, 13; neuter, 11. Partial inquiries made in the Irish, Scotch, and Welsh counties, give similar favourable results.—*Gardener's Chronicle.*

THE ENCUMBERED ESTATES COURT (IRELAND).—The Master of the Rolls in England, and the English Solicitor-General, will proceed to Ireland in the course of a few days to be joined there by the Right Hon. Francis Blackburne, the late Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and Chief Justice Monahan, of the Common Pleas, as co-adjutors in the inquiry into the action of the Encumbered Estates Court in Ireland, and the propriety of conjoining that court with the Court of Chancery in Ireland.

HOUSE RENTS IN TURKEY.—It is extraordinary the prices houses fetch at Pera. The hotel pays £80 per annum, it contains about forty rooms. The Casino, near it, not so large, pays £200, the year. They are both in the principal street.



TOLBOOTH LIGHT.

H.M.S. "DRIVER," AND YACHTS "GONDOLA" AND "ESMERALDA," OFF CRONSTADT.—SKETCHED BY O. W. BRIERLY.

FORT HIRSH.

The accompanying sketched scenes were sketched by Mr. Brierly, on board the *Driver*, Hon. Arthur A. Cochrane, when that vessel went in on the 17th June, with Mr. Middlecombe, master of the fleet, and Lieutenant Nugent and Cowell, Royal Engineers, to make their reconnaissance of the fortifications of Cronstadt.

The day was fine and clear, with a fresh breeze from the westward, and the *Driver* steamed in, past the Tolbooth Light, and up towards Cronstadt, until the particulars of the fortification and arrangement of the ships within them could be clearly made out from her deck, when she rounded to, while the required observations and sketches were made. As she was standing out again,

she was met by the two yachts *Gondola*, R.Y.C., the *Earl of Lichfield*, and *Esmeralda*, R.W.Y.C., Mr. Campbell (then with the fleet), which ran past her, and were standing up towards Cronstadt, when a Russian steamer was seen coming rapidly out of the harbour. The *Driver* immediately went to quarters and prepared to receive the steamer; and the yachts began to work out. After standing on a short time, the Russian steamer returned to Cronstadt.

In the upper sketch, the yachts are shown working out, and the *Driver*, with a small Russian vessel, picked up at anchor inside the Tolbooth, in tow. Later in the afternoon the *Driver* went round, and steamed along the northern

side of Cronstadt. In the evening a Russian steamer again came out, and steamed for some distance clear of the harbour, the *Driver* standing over to try and cut her off. The *Zaporozh* and *Pemsel* got under way soon after, and the Russian turned back. This vessel was schooner-rigged, very fast; had a Russian ensign at the peak, and a flag (blue) at the fore.

The lower illustration shows Cronstadt and the present appearance of the ships and fortifications from the sea.

The St. Petersburg newspapers of the 18th ult. publish another official report on the proceedings of the Anglo-French fleet in front of Cronstadt, at extract from which runs as follows:—

FORT ALEXANDER. FORT MENSCHIKOFF. "ESMERALDA."

"GONDOLA." OFF CRONSTADT.—SKETCHED BY O. W. BRIERLY.

Admiral Napier having kept cruising about for a long time in the Baltic, and the Gulf of Finland, at last made his appearance before Cronstadt. He cast anchor between the lighthouse of Tolbooth and Kranspiigorsk, when it was signalled from the Admiral's ship, *Peter I.* that he was preparing for action. Soon after six of the enemy's ships advanced, sailing past the lighthouse, and took up a position in Cronstadt roads; but of course beyond the reach of our guns in the forts. The next day four ships approached within a few miles, and a half of Fort Alexander I., but soon retired to their former position. At six in the morning six steamers sailed round the Tongue, and cast anchor in the northern channel. In the afternoon they captured a small boat; the peasant who was on board informed us that he had been

taken before the Admiral, a little white-haired man, and was questioned in the Russian language, which he did not understand. They took away his gun and bread, and then set him at liberty. On the evening of the same day, the *Gondola* was sent out by the Russian Admiral to reconnoitre, and was met by one screw and one paddle-wheel frigates from one of which a shot was fired at the *Gondola*, but did not fall within 600 yards of the vessel. The *Esmeralda* then returned to its anchorage. The 20th was evidently a holiday in the fleet. All the ships were decorated with flags, and the guns were fired. In the evening the detached squadron left the northern channel and rejoined the fleet. The three following days the fleet lay inactive at anchor, a few vessels only were cruising in the northern channel. Two of them approached our

forts, and boats communicated with the lighthouse. On the 2nd of July the fleet weighed anchor and paid to us, bringing up at Sankt, so near from Cronstadt. The English left several memorials of their visit to the lighthouse in the shape of murrions on the walls, and hung upon the signal-mast a small basket and a rope mat. This closed the enemy's reconnaissance of Cronstadt.

The report winds up in the following terms:—

During this visit the people in Cronstadt lived as usual. On board the fleet, after their day's work, the men were mustered in the evening, and the inhabitants and garrison slept as soundly at night as if in Moscow or Tall. 25/27



FORT PETER THE GREAT.

FORT ALEXANDER. FORT MENSCHIKOFF.

CRONSTADT, AND THE RUSSIAN FLEET, FROM THE SEA.—SKETCHED BY O. W. BRIERLY.

FORT GONOLITE.

FORT HIRSH.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Royal assent was given, by commission, to a large number of public and private bills.

Lord BROUGHAM presented a petition praying the House to pass, next session, a measure similar to the Bills of Exchange Bill, which was withdrawn for the present year in the House of Commons on Friday last. The noble Lord defended his measure from the censures pronounced upon it by Mr. Muntz on that occasion. Lord CAMPBELL and the LORD CHANCELLOR concurred in regretting the defeat of the bill. Lord BROUGHAM then re-introduced the measure in a somewhat amended form, and the bill was read a first time.

The Literary and Scientific Institutions Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Bribery Bill was read a third time. On the question that the bill should pass, the Marquis of CLANRICARDE moved an amendment disallowing the payment of the travelling expenses of voters at elections. After a short discussion their Lordships divided, when the numbers were—Contents, 30; non-contents, 4. The clause was, therefore, struck out of the measure. The bill was then passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES (WEST INDIES) BILL.

The motion for going into Committee on the Encumbered Estates (West Indies) Bill was opposed by Sir J. PAKINGTON, who contended that the measure amounted to an act of confiscation, which would result in a cruel deprivation of their property to the great majority of West India landowners.

Mr. WILSON, in defending the bill, remarked that much of the opposition to its passing originated with a class of speculators who endeavoured to profit by the necessities of the landowners, and had bought up encumbered estates upon the chance that the English Government would not press its claim for repayment. For the sake of the colonies, it was most expedient to pass the measure, while the interests of the landowners might, he intimated, be safely left to the consideration of the Government.

Mr. E. ELLICE considered that the Government were pursuing a vexatious and oppressive course; for which the Secretary for the Colonies seemed the party most responsible.

Sir G. GREY supported the bill, contending that it was necessary to provide against a total loss of money furnished out of the taxes of the country.

Mr. HANKEY opposed the bill.

Mr. V. SCULLY preferred accepting it, with all its imperfections, rather than leave matters in their present state.

The opposition was not pressed, and the bill passed through Committee.

The Legislative Council (Canada) Bill and the Customs Bill, also passed through Committee.

The Public Health Bill was read a third time and passed. Several other bills were advanced a stage.

RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BILL.

On the motion for the third reading of the Russian Government Securities Bill.

Sir F. KELLY moved the insertion of a fresh clause in the place of clause 1, and the addition of a proviso, by which the original import of the bill would be entirely changed, and exceptions created from its penal consequences in favour of all commercial firms which had a house of business abroad, and among whose partners one or more subjects of a foreign Power might be numbered. Also the possession of Russian securities was to be declared legal, provided they had been acquired by inheritance, or as payment for a bona fide debt. Sir F. Kelly traced the operation of his suggested provisions, and contended that they offered a considerable improvement upon the original measure.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL argued that the new clause and proviso, if adopted, would render the whole bill utterly ineffectual.

Mr. HUME recommended that all legislation on the subject should be postponed till next session.

Lord D. STUART defended the bill as it stood, observing that it had been adopted upon three divisions by majorities of 3 to 1.

Mr. WILKINSON objected both to the new clause and the old, disapproving of the whole principle of the bill.

Lord J. RUSSELL remarked that in principle the bill did but carry out the existing code of law, by which it was made high treason to lend money to an alien enemy. Comparing the effect of the clause proposed by Sir F. Kelly with the original provisions of the measure, he pronounced in opinion in favour of the latter.

Both clause and proviso were negatived without a division.

On the question that "the bill do pass," the House divided—Ayes, 51; Noes, 18; majority, 33. The bill was then passed.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Commons' amendments to the Episcopal and Capitular Estate (1854) Bill were agreed to. The Merchant Shipping Acts Repeal Bill, and the Duchy of Cornwall Office Bill, were severally read a third time and passed. The Public Revenue and Consolidated Fund Charges Bill was read a second time, and, after some discussion, the standing orders were suspended, and the bill was passed through all its remaining stages. The Militia Bills were committed. The Public Health Bill passed through all its stages, the standing orders being suspended for the purpose. The Metropolitan Sewers Bill was also passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

THE BRIBERY BILL.

Lord J. RUSSELL moved that the Lords' amendments to the Bribery Bill should be agreed to. Parliament must be hereafter called upon to define to what extent the travelling expenses of electors should be legal.

Lord HOTHAM strongly protested against the omission of the clause regarding such expenses, which had been struck out by the Lords, and moved the further consideration of the bill that day month.

Lord J. RUSSELL contended against this mode of defeating a measure upon which so much consideration had been expended.

After discussion, the House divided, when the numbers were—For agreeing to the Lords' amendments, 78; for Lord Hotham's amendment, 21; majority for agreement, 57.

Lord HOTHAM then moved the adjournment of the House, and was defeated by 68 to 16; and other motions for adjournment of the House and of the debate were successively rejected, and at length a compromise was arrived at, to the effect that, on condition of the operation of the bill being limited to one year, opposition was not to be persisted in.

Lord J. RUSSELL assenting, the Lords' amendments were agreed to.

MR. O'FLAHERTY.

On the order of the day for considering the Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill.

Mr. LUCAS availed himself of the opportunity of entering at considerable length into a statement of the alleged unfitness of Mr. Edmund O'Flaherty (the late Special Commissioner of Income-tax in Ireland) for his office, and to rumours touching his misconduct therein, and asked whether that gentleman still retained his official position?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that Mr. O'Flaherty had ceased to hold office in April last, not on account of any misconduct, but because the office itself had been abolished. He objected to the indefinite mode in which the question of Mr. O'Flaherty's qualifications had been brought before the House, and explained the principles upon which such appointments were made.

The Bankruptcy Bill was read a third time and passed, as, after considerable discussion, was the Common Law Procedure Bill.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Sir C. WOOD rose, in a House of some twelve or thirteen members, to make his statement relating to India. For details connected with the income and expenditure of the several presidencies, Sir Charles referred to printed papers in the hands of members. He regretted to say, that for 1853-4, there would be a deficit of £872,000, nor did he think that there was any certain prospect of increase in the income or diminution in the expenditure. He then gave a general review of the events and measures of last year. The state of Burmah was satisfactory; amicable relations had been established with frontier chiefs; the position of the native judges had been improved; railways were progressing satisfactorily; an electric telegraph had been opened from Calcutta to Bombay; important measures were in progress for reforming the procedure in the Indian law courts; and a scheme of national education had been projected from which very important results were anticipated. Sir Charles concluded by moving a resolution embodying the financial results.

Sir E. PERRY remarked that, if Sir Charles Wood's tenure of office

enabled him to carry out his educational scheme, his name would be revered by the people of India.

Mr. HUME anticipated the best results from putting an end to the system of secrecy which had so long prevailed with respect to the internal government of India.

Mr. D. SEYMOUR said that the minute of education prepared by the President of the Board of Control would be hailed with pleasure in all parts of India.

After a few words from Mr. J. G. Phillimore, Mr. S. Fitzgerald, and Mr. V. Scully, Sir C. Wood replied, the resolution was agreed to, and the House was soon afterwards counted out.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY.

RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BILL.

Earl FORTESCUE moved the second reading of the Russian Securities Bill, and expressed a hope that the urgency of the measure would induce their Lordships to suspend their standing order in its favour, so that it might pass through all its stages before the adjournment of the House.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE, on the part of the Government, gave his assent to the bill, observing that it had been deprived of its objectionable features, and that it might do some good, and could do no harm.

Lord CAMPBELL, in expressing his approval of the measure, which was in accordance with the principles of English law, characterised the noble Duke's support of it as rather " tepid." He feared, however, that the bill would be nugatory, if a clause were not introduced to reach English subjects contravening its provisions in foreign countries.

After a short discussion, it was arranged that the bill should be passed at once through all its stages, except the last, and that, on the third reading to-morrow (Thursday), a clause should be introduced to render the bill more efficient.

The Militia Bills were read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

Mr. HUME called attention to the state of the slave-trade as carried on by Spain, and called upon the Government to insist upon that country fulfilling her engagements to put an end to the traffic.

Lord J. RUSSELL promised compliance; and expressed his confidence in the good faith of the new Spanish Government.

Sir H. WILLOUGHBY originated a short discussion on some financial points.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in the course of his remarks, stated that the expectations he entertained, when he made his financial statement in May last, had been fully realised. In fact, up to the day on which he spoke, the expenditure was within the revenue.

Several bills passed their final stage.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Lord CAMPBELL called attention to the subject of the statue of the poet Campbell, which was executed with the view to its being placed over his remains in Westminster Abbey. Notwithstanding the executors had paid on the occasion of the funeral (about ten years ago) £73 5s. 2d. for the grave, and £7 7s. for leave to put the name of the poet upon the stone, the Dean and Chapter now peremptorily refused to admit the statue into the Abbey, unless a further sum of £210 for the two feet square of ground required for the statue was paid to them. He asked the Earl of Aberdeen whether he was prepared to make a representation to the Dean and Chapter to forego this demand, there being no fund available for the purpose; or whether he would advise Parliament, in the next session, to make a grant for the purpose?

The Earl of ABERDEEN said, that he was most desirous of seeing the statue placed in Westminster Abbey; but he suggested that the simplest way of meeting the difficulty would be for Lord Campbell, himself (the noble Earl), and the many other admirers of the late poet to pay the amount demanded. It should be recollected that there were no other funds for the maintenance of the glorious edifice but such as were derived from increments and the erection of monuments within Westminster Abbey.

The Russian Government Securities Bill was read a third time, and passed.

The following bills were also read a third time, and passed, viz., The Militia (Ireland), the Militia Ballots Suspension, the Militia Pay, and the Midland Great Western (Ireland) Bill.

The Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill and the Customs Bill were severally read a second time.

THE WAR.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE moved for further information respecting the war, and the alliances and confederacies entered into. He took occasion to comment upon the transactions which had recently taken place in the Black and Baltic Seas, and complained of the defective arrangements made by the Government to meet the difficulties that were well known to exist in any warlike operations against Russia. He thought that, before Parliament was prorogued, the Government ought to lay upon the table a copy of the treaty entered into on the 14th of June at Constantinople between Austria and Turkey. He looked upon the conduct of Austria in respect to that treaty as most suspicious; and he was desirous of knowing what securities her Majesty's Government had received that Austria would assist in carrying out the views of Turkey and the Western Powers. It was his firm belief that Austria would never take an active part in hostility to Russia, and that she contemplated the occupation of the Principalities only in the event of Russia evacuating them. The noble Marquis concluded by moving for a copy of the Convention entered into between Austria and Turkey, respecting the occupation of the Danubian Principalities by the former Power.

The Earl of CLARENDON said, he could not impute inconsistency to his noble friend, for from the first day of the session to the present, he had been consistent in his attacks upon the Government in respect to this war; and the details contained in the commencement of his speech this evening, would, he (Lord Clarendon) was afraid, be most precious to the enemy. It was in consequence of the movement of Austria that Russia had evacuated Wallachia, and within the last two days he had heard that it was also evacuating Moldavia. He did not intend to enter into any vindication of the policy of Austria. She was an independent Power, and had a perfect right to adopt an independent course. This he would say, that the policy of England had not been dependent upon that of Austria. He could, however, state, that recent notes which had passed between Austria and England showed that the Austrian Government was as determined as England and France not to revert to the status quo ante bellum. The course taken by England and France was such that if the power of Russia were a reality it would be curtailed, and if it were a delusion it would be dispelled. If no brilliant triumphs had been as yet attained, the commerce of Russia had been completely destroyed, and the various usages that had been issued by the Emperor of Russia showed that a great pressure had existed upon the people of that country.

The motion having been agreed to, their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The Lords' Amendments in the Militia (No. 2) Bill, and in the Militia (Scotland) Bill were considered, and agreed to.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.—Sir Graham Montgomery, Bart., has been appointed Lord-Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal for the county and shire of Kinross. Mr. Arthur Edward Kennedy, Governor of Sierra Leone, is also appointed to be her Majesty's Consul-General in the Sherbro country, on the west coast of Africa. Mr. John Bell, her Majesty's Consul in Algeria, has been promoted to the rank of Consul-General, but without any addition to his present salary. Mr. Thomas Elmore is appointed unpaid Vice-Consul at Algiers. Rear-Admiral Henry Byam Martin is appointed to Sir C. Napier's fleet in the Baltic.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.—Sir Henry Young, Governor of South Australia, is to succeed Sir William Denison in the more lucrative government of Van Diemen's Land.

ANOTHER ABDUCTION CASE.—At the Northern Circuit, on Friday, a young teacher, named Atkinson (aged twenty-three), was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment for running away with a boarding-school miss (aged twelve), and contracting with her a Gretna-Green marriage. The young lady is said to possess £10,000 in her own right; and it is believed that the marriage is a valid one.

In consequence of the repairs of the Egyptian steam frigate taking more time than was expected, his Highness El Hhami Pacha, accompanied by his suite, embarked from Southampton, for Alexandria, on Friday week, by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Indus*, leaving the yacht to follow as soon as repaired. Her Majesty wrote a letter of condolence to him, previous to his leaving England, on the death of his father, the late Viceroy of Egypt.

MUSIC.

THE Italian musical stage, in this country at least, has lost its brightest ornament. On Monday last Grisi took her final leave of the English public. She has since embarked for America; but it is understood that, after her visit to the United States, she is to retire wholly into private life, in the beautiful Italian retreat which is the fruit of her talents and labours. On Monday night Covent-garden presented a striking and interesting scene, though the management of the theatre did a good deal to spoil it, by a surprising want of judgment in raising inordinately the prices of admission. From the general excitement which prevailed there would have been an overflow; but, in consequence of this unaccountable blunder, the theatre was by no means full, though a great number of distinguished persons were present. But had the house been ever so crowded, the celebrated prima donna's reception could not have been more enthusiastic; and the first act act of "Norma" and the "Huguenots" (omitting the last act) were performed. On her first appearance she was welcomed with thunders of applause, prolonged for several minutes, but the climax of public feeling was reserved for the moment when she came forward to take her leave, but expressive farewell. The whole audience rose to receive her; the house rang with acclamations, hats and handkerchiefs waved on all sides, and showers of bouquets, many of them darted from distant boxes, lay in heaps upon the stage. She thrice retired, and thrice was recalled by the continued demonstrations of feeling; and it was not till she disappeared for the third time that the tumult of excitement subsided. She was deeply moved; she shook with agitation; and, as she left the stage for the last time with slow and faltering steps, it was observed that her face was covered with tears. The scene, in short, was one which those who were present will never forget. Having very lately given our readers a portrait of this illustrious lady, together with a sketch of her life, and an estimate of her worth, nothing remains for us to add to this record of her closing scene but the expression of our heart-felt sorrow for the greatest loss that the musical stage has suffered in our day.

THE SURREY THEATRE is conducted at present as an English Opera-house, with considerable spirit and success. English operas, indeed, are not performed there, nor are they performed at any so called "English Opera-house," now-a-days. The pieces in vogue just now on the other side of the river are the "Sonnambula," the "Juive," the "Huguenots," and the "Prophète." This last opera was produced on Monday evening, to an enormously crowded house, and with immense applause. In some respects the applause was deserved. Mr. Augustus Braham, to be sure, is a most lackadaisical representative of the grand and terrible John of Leyden. As an actor this young gentleman is feebleness and insipidity personified. This is harsh language, but we use it for two reasons—first (and which, indeed, is enough) because it is true; and secondly, because it can do him no real harm; for the worst thing that can happen to him, is his remaining on the stage, for which he has not the slightest qualification. As he has a fine tenor voice, and sings with considerable sweetness, he may do something as a concert singer, but as an actor, nothing. The character of *Fides* is sustained with great power by Miss Roper, who, though her best days are past, is the most experienced and accomplished of our English female dramatic singers; and Miss Rebecca Isaacs, as *Bertha*, acts intelligently, and sings beautifully. The rest of the characters are poorly supported; but the orchestra is by no means contemptible; the chorus, though rough, is not ineffective; and the spectacle is excellent. The great scene in the cathedral would, in any theatre, be regarded as splendid and imposing. We must add, however, that such performances as this are not much calculated to refine the taste of the suburban public. It is evident that the Surrey audience—the bulk of them, at least—look upon the "Prophète" as a mere show, and neither care for, nor even listen, to the music.

MR. WHITWORTH, our eminent dramatic singer, has just returned to London, from Rio de Janeiro, where he has for a considerable time enjoyed great favour as principal baritone at the Grand Opera.

MR. HENRY RUSSELL has announced his popular entertainment, the "Musical Bouquet" to commence at the Lyceum Theatre, on Monday, the 28th instant.

THE THEATRES.

In addition to the theatres we mentioned last week, as having announced their immediate closing, the OLYMPIC may now be named, which closes this (Saturday) evening. The PRINCESS' terminated its season on Thursday. Mr. Ryder, of the last-named theatre, if the statements in theatrical journals are to be trusted, appears to have resolved on a bold step, having engaged with a well-selected company to perform at the POWER SALOON. Good acting, it is generally understood, has not yet penetrated to the stage of that establishment; if, however, it condescend to visit that neglected district for awhile, it may subvert the purpose of educating the popular taste, and thus, at whatever hazard to the professional reputation of a West-end actor, achieve a public benefit. We may, also, record in this place, a demonstration at Liverpool made in behalf of Mr. Vandenhoff, who had announced his immediate intention of retiring from the stage. An influential meeting having been called at the Clarendon-rooms, the veteran tragedian consented to reconsider his decision, and has, indeed, undertaken to remain on the boards for another season or two, under the assurance that, in the present state of theatrical affairs, his continuance in the profession will be highly beneficial.

WHITTINGTON CLUB.—A new aspirant at a new entertainment made his first appeal to a London audience on Thursday evening, in the person of Mr. Edward Copping—the subject of his lecture being "London Lodgings and Lodgers." The lecture consisted of narrative, principally humorous; of poetry, both serious and comic; and of characterisation, various and striking; with a few snatches of song, showing much vocal aptitude. Mr. Copping has every qualification for the task he has undertaken; his essay, in fact, was distinguished by superior attributes, and possesses extraordinary merits as a literary production. We have seldom passed a more delightful evening.

DEPARTURE OF GRISI AND MARIO FOR NEW YORK.—On Wednesday morning Madame Grisi and Signor Mario left Liverpool in the *Baltic*, Captain Comstock, for New York. They are accompanied by Mr. Hackett, the American comedian, under whose direction they go out to commence an engagement in the United States on the 4th of Sept. Previous to their departure they were presented—Grisi with a splendid diamond, and Mario with a beautiful gold ring set with a very large blood-stone, both the gifts of an Irish lady, who witnessed the farewell appearance of these renowned vocalists at the Royal Italian Opera on Monday night.

A LONG IMPRISONMENT.—On Thursday week, George Risby, who was tried at the Lent Assizes, at Chelmsford, on the 9th of March, 1855, for the wilful murder of John Spooner, at West Bergholt, was discharged from Springfield Gaol, her Majesty's pardon having been received by Mr. Neale, the governor. Risby was committed on Aug. 7, 1834, and at the following assizes was tried, and acquitted on the ground of insanity, but ordered "to be kept in strict custody until his Majesty's pleasure should be known." Thus, after a lapse of twenty years, a few days only excepted, he has regained his liberty.

DOGS IN TRUCKS.—There has just been printed an Act of Parliament, under which dogs are not to draw trucks, carts, &c., in any part of the United Kingdom, after the 1st of January next. The provisions now in force in the metropolitan district are extended.

THE NEW BEER ACT.—The new Act for "Regulating the Sale of Beer and other Liquors on the Lord's Day," will come into force on Sunday (to-morrow). It is enacted that it shall not be lawful for any licensed victualler, or person licensed to sell beer by retail, to be drunk on the premises, or not to be drunk on the premises, or any person licensed or authorised to sell any fermented or distilled liquors, or any person who, by reason of the freedom of the mystery or craft of vintner of the City of London, or of any right or privilege, shall claim to be entitled to sell wine by retail, to be drunk or consumed on the premises, in any part of England or Wales, to open or keep open his house for the sale of or to sell beer, or wine, or spirits, or any other fermented or distilled liquor, between half past two o'clock and six o'clock or after ten o'clock in the afternoon on Sunday, or on Christmas-day, or Good Friday, or any day appointed for a Public Fast or Thanksgiving, or before four o'clock in the morning of the day following, except as refreshments to a bona fide traveller, or a lodger therein.

A PIOUS PRIEST.—A priest of Patras (Greece) has been imprisoned for exhorting his hearers from the pulpit to pray for the extirpation of the three great curses of the country—the King's new Ministry, the army of occupation, and the raisin disease.

THE King of Bavaria has decreed that no children aged less than ten years and who have not received elementary and religious instruction, shall be employed in manufactories; that they shall not be occupied more than nine hours a day, and that of these three shall be passed at school; that the children shall be continually under surveillance; and that, if possible, the two sexes shall be kept separate.

NOTES OF A RAMBLER.

RAILWAYS AND REFRESHMENT-ROOMS.

ONLY those whose occupations bind them to the Babel of the great metropolis can fully appreciate the gush of joy with which one escapes from its eternal hubbub, and suddenly finds himself hurrying past hedge-rows and hillocks, corn-fields and clover, broad meadows and pleasant slopes rich with waving corn—everywhere indicating an abundant harvest.

For the full enjoyment of the country it is, perhaps, necessary that one's early life should have been spent in connexion with it. We value the jewel lost and restored more than that around which no anxieties have ever been twined; and a re-awakened pleasure has infinitely more zest than that which comes without the charm of a previous experience. An apprenticeship seems necessary to build up the perfect workman; and early acquaintance with country habits, its labours and its pastimes, seems essential to the thorough appreciation of its difficulties, its dangers and its joys.

When the long-looked-for morning arrives, and we feel ourselves whirling along, with rich landscapes, smiling villages, woods and streams, swimming past us, we are at York before we have time to get our imagination curbed, and the mind brought under proper control.

"York, Sir, York!—twenty minutes here, Sir—dine here, Sir"—and certain suggestions of the appetite bring down our wondering thoughts, and lead us to discuss very matter-of-fact affairs, which we shall from time to time do for the benefit of our friends. When refreshment-rooms in connection with railways first opened, the general observation was, "How very convenient—how much superior to our old coach system." And well they deserved the commendation. There was not only an abundant supply of all that could be desired, but prompt attendance, accompanied by all the unostentatious elegance of the best private social life. You knew, by unvarying clocks, the precise time you had to stay, and you used your time accordingly. There was none of that terrible fuss and worry so long experienced at country inns in the palmy days of coaching—the cloth half laid, and the chickens half cooked; and, just when you had made up your mind to enjoyment, the guard's horn blew, and, half starving, you were remorselessly called away.

This, for a while, vanished, but now it has re-appeared, greatly aggravated. In the days of stage-coaches, you might have a crust and drink at every stage; but now, unless you can secure a decent meal, you have no hope for hours to come. No consideration seems to be given to those who travel long journeys. You pass from the jurisdiction of one company to that of another, and neither of them have the slightest compassion for the feelings or wants of those committed to their charge. As my experiences must be the experience of thousands, I shall jot them down as they arise, and leave it for your columns to spread the information where most it is required.

Blessed with a pleasant family, it is my pleasure to spend some time and some money every year for their comfort and my own satisfaction. A few days back I left London by the Great Northern Railway, at 9.30. I had four ladies under my charge—I need not say how lovely; suffice to say, I felt proud of them. We went to York. Twenty minutes were professedly allowed for lunch, or early dinner. The table seemed spread with abundance, but before we got helped to soup, half the time had passed away, then bread was to be fetched. Everything was everywhere, except where it should have been; and by the time plates were changed, in rushed the official, announcing that passengers of the north by express, must take their places immediately. The ladies were, in a flutter, if not in a fever, and I was borne off slowly, masticating my first bite of meat, and with the full knowledge that I had no other opportunity until we reached Newcastle. It was said the food was good; I cannot tell, because I had no experience. The attendance was most creditable. I verily believe that this notice will amend it. There is nothing that people in public position affect to despise so much as the press; but there is nothing of which they are so much afraid. In a short time we forgot our troubles; the fun the ladies made at my expense put us all in good-humour, for I had waited upon them, and they were not famished; but, the real annoyance was, that not only was the attendance most lethargic, but our time was curtailed five minutes; and when we had taken our seats, we were drawn forward, shunted, and afterwards taken back to the refreshment-room door, where we stayed nearly ten minutes before we finally moved off. In the course of time, though half an hour late, we arrived at Gateshead, and shot meteor-like into Newcastle along that stupendous work of Stephenson, the High Level Bridge. Ten minutes were here allowed for a cup of tea or coffee: a score of people rushed into the small first-class refreshment room, where there was no coffee ready, and only one small teapot to supply the party. The first cups, as I was informed, were cold and rank in flavour, the latter cups were hot, but what the flavour was I could not even guess. It certainly was that of anything but tea, although the waiter declared that it should be good, as fresh water had just been added. A slice of bread-and-butter could not be got. The buns were stale; and as for the biscuits, they were flavourless and tough, and might have been part of a cargo intended for the Baltic fleet, but rejected as inferior in quality.

As the authorities take no care of the public, the public must take care of themselves. Many are betrayed by their flaming notices to place entire reliance on them for the supply of every want; such confidence is entirely unmerited, and the only possible course to ensure a change rapid and effectual is for every passenger to supply themselves with what refreshments they think they may require for a twelve hours journey. A shilling spent thus will be preferred to the five shillings expended in refreshment rooms, where the performance lags so far behind the promise.

Fatigued, hungry, and impatient, we arrived at Edinburgh, and the comfortable quarters of the British Hotel were exceedingly soothing; but appetite had vanished, and would not re-appear, however temptingly the repast might be presented; so we retired to rest ill at ease, and in no humour to bless even the railway companies, although we came our 400 miles in less than twelve hours. The best arrangements suffer from the oversight of small details, and the sooner the various companies overhaul the proprietors of refreshment-rooms, the better it will be for the public, and more creditable to themselves.

After so much growling it is very agreeable to be able to confirm the most favourable reports that have been made regarding the crops. Nothing seems to have failed. The hay, as a rule, is well gathered; wheat, oats, and barley are hopeful almost beyond precedent. The potatoes, so far, are untainted; and the turnips unequalled in leaf and root. So, unless the weather suddenly changes, there is every prospect of not only an abundant but a superabundant harvest.

RAMBLER.

POTATOES.—At Mill-farm, Cranley, a root of potatoes was lately dug, on which there were no less than 42, of which 39 were fit for use.

ROMAN CATHOLIC OFFICIALS.—The *Cork Reporter* remarks that at the opening of the present assizes of the county, the "singular combination" was presented of two Roman Catholic Judges, two Roman Catholic High Sheriffs (city and county), and a Roman Catholic Mayor.

RUSSIAN HONOURS.—The Captain of the Russian ship *Cesarevitch*, which escaped being taken by the British cruisers, has received from the hands of the Russian Consul-General at Hamburg, the St. Anna's order of the third class for his conduct, being sent to him by the Emperor; the first mate has also received a gold medal to be worn with the ribbon of the Vladimir Order.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

From twice one hundred thousand throats, rushes the Yorkshire roar,
And the name of the winner proudly floats a legend from the course, or more.
SIR FRANCIS H. DOYLE.

THE month between the festivals of Goodwood and "Old Ebor" is never a very stirring one, and this year has quite kept up its character. "Water, water, everywhere," was the universal wail at Brighton; while the attendance of horses was miserably disproportionate to the banquet of "1330 sovs. of added money" which was prepared for them. At Durham, Merry Monk—who is said to have the foot of nearly everything at Middleham Moor—won his race very cleverly; and Templeman re-appeared, as the winning jock of Chick-n, for the first time since he sprained his knee off Marley-hill, at Ascot. The wretched running of Dervish, at Goodwood, has been a great source of delight to "Sim's" friends, as it has completely crushed all those calumnies which the "dancing dervishes" of the Birg had endeavoured to propagate, and to which, to judge from their tactics on the Oaks day, Scott's stable seem almost to have lent an ear. Strange as it may seem, such is John Scott's infatuation about this horse, from his extraordinary sheeted performances with West Australian over the tan gallop at Whitewall, that he not only totally ignores his awkward temper and inability to get through mud, but will have it that the Derby was a mistake, and that "he did all we wished" at Goodwood. It seems difficult to understand Lord Derby's notions on the subject, especially after he has lost both Derby and Oaks with a first favourite this year; but the belief has for some time been current (and the fall of Acrobat to 25 to 1, with scarcely a taker, confirms it) that the stable cannot bear to make the humiliating confession, that their best Derby horse was chumping his corn within earshot of the course on the day; and that, therefore, they would rather lose the St. Leger with Dervish than let Acrobat meet and beat him in it. If they carry out their present resolution, it will be an immense disappointment to Frank Butler, who always told his friends, when he was at his worst, that he quite intended to get well, and win the St. Leger on Acrobat. This eminent jockey looked wonderfully well at Goodwood, and brought his light saddle with him; but he was persuaded not to risk wasting, and to reserve himself for Doncaster and the October Meetings. Trainers generally hold Dervish's claims so very cheap; that if Acrobat is scratched, a very large "scratch field" is expected to come out, to have a run at King Tom. Mr. Major, it is said, has made Acrobat quite as sound as The Reiver and Andover, although it is averred that his "lotion" quite failed with Augur. Calamus has also appeared in the betting, and hence Job Marson will most probably have to mount the "all green," instead of the "red spots," to the great sorrow of Richmond, which refuses to this day to be comforted, because Lord Clifden took him off Hospodar in the Derby.

Both in Yorkshire, and among turfites generally, Mr. F. Lawley's secession has occasioned the most bitter regrets, as few men have been more popular. Although he was connected with a very "clever" party, his speculations were comparatively slight, and his losses had been most promptly met. It was generally supposed that he had a share in Clincher at one time; but he ran no horses in his own name, and has very few entries in the Book Calendar, the largest of them being in a 200-sov. h.f. Produce Stakes at Doncaster, 1856. Poor "Will Beresford's" memory will also be long green, and it will may, as his fund of wit and humour, to say nothing of his wonderful acquaintance with our dramatists and modern literature generally, was quite inexhaustible. Perhaps the historic glades of Sherwood Forest, where he once trained Mr. Houldsworth's horses (after John Scott migrated to Whitewall), might have nursed these tastes for the "litera humaniores," in which his brother craftsmen are generally somewhat deficient. He ceased to train for Sir Joseph Hawley after the very season (1847) that he won the Oaks with Miami; in consequence, so it was said, of the trials (if such brutes as Lovelace, Vanity, &c., were worth trying) getting wind too soon, through the Newmarket touts; and Alcoran was the last horse of any pretensions that he brought out. This was in the spring of 1852, and he was soon after seized with the fit of paralysis which ultimately proved fatal; Arnold succeeding him as trainer to Lord Orford.

The most dashing offer of the week has been the one of 2000 guineas and contingencies, which "the Squire," with more spirit than judgment, has refused for his St. Leger and Derby colt, Rifleman. He is a sturdy little horse, very like Grapshot, both in size and barrel, but with a much more civilised temper. Rumour also has it that Lord Glasgow has purchased Mr. Wright's St. Leger yearling, Prairie Birdcatcher (own brother to Bird-on-the-Wing) for 500 guineas and contingencies. In 1852 his Lordship, unfortunately, just missed buying a splendid yearling (own brother to Maid of Masham), at York, and as the colt fell into the hands of stake defaulters, he has never appeared, in consequence of countless unpaid forfeits which now hang over him.

York seems to be making an effort this year to rival Doncaster as a horse market, as nearly all Mr. Melkham's stud, including Sicily, are to be brought to the hammer, besides forty-one lots from the Esby Abbey stud, and thirty-two from the Fairfield Stud Farm.

Four thousand guineas is said to be the price set by Lord Exeter upon Stockwell, whose racing days have been, it would seem, brought to a close by feet-fever, owing to bad hoof-paring after his Ascot Cup race. Baron Rothschild did not fancy him at this price, and did not care to have any of the stud but King Tom's half-brother, Sirood—an arrangement which the Marquis would not bear of. This reminds us that 300 sovereigns is said to be the reserve price of Mr. Brown's celebrated greyhound Bedlamite, whose thirty or forty kennel companions are to be sold during the Doncaster race week. If Mr. Tattersall with a "Howard," and old John Day to help him, can invoke half the enthusiasm among vendees, in Yorkshire, that he did on the Royal Sale day, Coghins and Dorkings will have again to hide their diminished heads before the young grey Chantellers, &c. of the turf. Mr. Howard is the Napoleon of speculation in this way, as he has in his stable at present, three yearlings which average 800 guineas each, and three two-year-olds, Cavalier, Gretna, and Ferina colt, which average 430 guineas. The latter colt, which has figured in the Derby quotations, was purchased from a Mr. Sadler, of Doncaster, and was last year, with the exception of being rather slack behind the saddle, the finest Surprise junior we have as yet looked over.

READING RACES.—TUESDAY.

Easthampstead Park Stakes.—Herbert, 1. Thrush, 2.
Borough Plate.—Evangeline, 1. Dan Cupid, 2.
Berkshire Stakes.—Brother to Grey Tommy, 1. Mishap, 2.
Match: 100, h. ft.—Michaelmas Maid, 1. William Rufus, 2.
Abbey Stakes.—Miami, f. 1. Saucebox, 2.
Ladies' Plate.—Mirabeau, 1. Dan Cupid, 2.
Berkshire Hunt Stakes.—Bright Phœbus, 1. Narcissus, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Innkeepers' Stakes.—Octavia, 1. Calot, 2.
Reading Stakes.—Touchstone, 1. Plausible, 2.
Caversham Stakes.—Little Gerard, 1. Magnet, 2.
Forbury Stakes.—Dan Cupid, 1. The Peri, 2.
Plate of 60 sovs.—Octavia, 1. Ruby, 2.
Surrey Stakes.—Dartford, 1. Lina, 2.

THAMES GRAND NATIONAL REGATTA.

The annual gathering of the admirers of aquatic sports, both professionals and amateurs, for the purpose of holding the National Regatta, commenced on Tuesday, at Putney, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor being the patron. This regatta, from the time of its commencement, some twelve years since, has year by year increased in interest; and certainly the list of competitors and the number of races fixed for Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, were of a character to create the most lively interest among this portion of the sporting world. Nothing could be more fortunate than the days fixed on by the stewards for holding the Regatta; the weather being—with the exception of a little rain on Wednesday—all that could be desired; and, in addition to the interest and excitement amongst professionals and amateurs, many thousands were drawn to the spot, owing to the extraordinary fineness of the weather. Putney-bridge, the banks at Fulham, and the entire banks on the Putney side, so far as a glimpse of the racing could be obtained, were crowded with persons of respectability; a large number of carriages containing ladies, and equestrians without number, being on the bridge and along the line of Putney lower road. At Hammersmith the excitement was equally intense, the bridge and banks, as also the numerous gardens attached to villas belonging to the gentry on the borders of the river, being crowded with spectators.

FIRST DAY.

The programme furnished no fewer than eleven races, and, amongst these, one possessing peculiar interest. The sport was announced to commence at half-past twelve, at which time there were not many hundreds present; but, from that period, the railway and steam-boats, at short intervals, poured them into Putney, and, as the evening approached, there was a vast concourse of persons diffused over the wide space from

Putney-bridge to Chiswick-Eyot, which was the course for four oars, the distance being reduced to from Hammersmith to Putney for pairs oars, and sculls. The sports commenced with—

The Watermen's Pair-oared Match, open to all the world. Money prizes amounting to £47.—Grand heat: Henry Clasper and William Pocock, 1. Bruce and Winship, 2.—It was a very beautiful race. Pocock dashed off with the lead; Bruce and Winship being slightly put out of their course by a barge. The winners retained it gallantly, were a length ahead at the Crab-tree, and won by a trifle more.

Watermen's Apprentices (below Bridge), for a Coat, Badge, and Freedom, and various Money Prizes.—Final heat: R. T. Hall, 1. W. Fry, 2. Won easily.

Tradesmen's Scullers' Race, for Silver Cups.—J. Chandler (pink), 1. J. Challis (light blue), 2.—Three others started. It was a most excellent race; but, as nothing was known of the competitors, was deficient of much of the interest which it would otherwise have excited. Won easily.

Champion Four-oared Match, open to all the world. First prize £100, with £35 for the other boats.—Grand Heat: The Elswick crew (H. Winship, M. Cook, J. Davidson, T. Bruce; J. Oliver, coxswain), 1. Sons of the Thames (F. Mackinnon, J. Mackinnon, R. Coombes, 1. Cole; David Coombes, coxswain), 2. Claspers, Newcastle (J. Clasper, S. Wood, A. Maddison, H. Clasper; J. Forster, coxswain), 3. Chelsea and Hammersmith (J. Holder, T. Hoare, T. Holmes, G. Green; J. Hoare, coxswain), 4.—Betting, just before the start, was level on Elswick against the field—if we may be allowed the phrase. The four crews awaited the signal for starting with breathless anxiety, which was participated in by the excited multitude around. Directly after the start, the Elswick and the Sons of the Thames began to show a slight front, the Elswick mending it upon the latter in the next dozen strokes, but a corresponding effort of the Sons of the Thames brought them level; and then, both rowing at an extraordinary pace, the Sons of the Thames forced a slight lead. A finer race was never witnessed. At Hammersmith bridge the Sons of the Thames had their nose two or three yards in advance of their adversaries; but, at the Crab-tree, the Elswick men led by half a length; and, amidst the most deafening plaudits, the two rival crews continued on—the magnificent spurts put on by the Sons of the Thames bringing the nose of their boat level with the stroke oar of the Elswick. At the finish, the Claspers' boat was three clear lengths astern of the second.

Gentlemen's (Junior) Pair-oars for a Silver Cup.—Messrs. Chamberlayne and Edwards, 1.

The "Scratch" Match for Cups.—Three crews started; and Messrs. Whitehouse, Prior, Dobree, Edkins, Turner, Schlötel, Kay, and H. Playford won, steered by Chapman.

SECOND DAY.

The racing was of a very interesting character, and the attendance as large as on the previous day. The weather in the forenoon was dull and gloomy; but, as the day advanced, it became, after two or three very trifling showers, a beautiful afternoon. The arrangements were, as before, very excellent, and contributed much to the enjoyment of the assembled multitude. The sport commenced, at half-past twelve, with

The Watermen's Scullers' Race—open to all the world—for prizes amounting to £34.—Final Heat: H. Kelly (red), 1. T. Mackinnon (yellow), 2. J. Candlish (pink), 3. J. Mackinnon (white), 4. As before the day of racing, the Mackinnons and Candlish divided the interest considerably, not a thought being directed to Kelly, who was put down fourth. All burst away at the same moment, and in the next Kelly drew ahead, and, to the surprise of the cognoscenti, kept it throughout the race, which was rowed at a great pace, and won by nearly a length. Thomas Mackinnon was second; and before they arrived at the Crab-tree, Candlish had fallen some lengths astern; but John Mackinnon got inside some boats, and was fouled two or three times, but still came in just level with Candlish.

Match for £100.—The Regatta was suspended for an hour, for the great match between Robert Newell, of Battle-bridge-stairs, Horsleydown, and Henry Clasper, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, which started from Putney-bridge, and proceeded to Mortlake. Newell gave his opponent two lengths' start in the distance. Both men were in capital condition, and the betting was even; but, in some instances, 5 to 4 on Newell. The distance of the two lengths having been measured by buoys, Clasper obtained a trifling advantage in addition, by winning the choice of stations. All being in readiness, the men started. Newell got the best of the start for a moment, but seemed, on the third pull, to miss the full power of his right-hand stroke, and in an instant Clasper regained the slight advantage his adversary had acquired the moment before, and there was the gap of one clear length between them. Both now got to their work in beautiful style; but there was no change for the next dozen strokes. After that, Clasper began to draw away gradually, and increased the lead to the finish, coming in by above a hundred yards. Robert Newell, although defeated, rowed very manfully; but it was obvious that he was not in a position to give two lengths to his adversary, he having been compelled to row very hard in the matches of the previous day, and had another engagement still upon his hands.

Junior Scullers' Race, for Silver Cups.—Final heat: F. G. Williams (red), 1.—It was well contested for a short distance, and then the winner won as he liked, with the most perfect ease.

Tradesmen's Pairs, for Silver Cups.—Pye and Eaines (white), 1.—It was won easily; indeed, it was no race.

Senior Gentlemen's sculls, for a Presentation Silver Cup.—H. Playford (green), 1. Won by three or four lengths.

Landsmen's Four-oared Match, for prizes amounting to £70.—The Claspers, Newcastle Crew (T. Clasper, S. Wood, A. Maddison, H. Clasper; J. Forster, coxswain), 1. Hammersmith and Chelsea crew (S. Holder, T. Hoare, T. Holmes, G. Green; J. Hoare, coxswain), 2. Won with tolerable ease. The Claspers were backed at even before starting.

A "Scratch" wound up the day's sport. The course was very admirably kept by a number of police-boats, under the direction of Mr. Superintendent Evans, who was most zealous in maintaining order, and is entitled to much credit.

THIRD DAY.

This being the grand day for the celebration of this pleasing and spirit-stirring regatta, from the quantity and sterling value of the various races on the card, the attendance was more than usually great. The Lord Mayor, in the City barge, arrived about half past one o'clock, attended by several steamers: their gay appearance—flags and banners being displayed at every point—presented a pleasing sight. The Lord Mayor, on passing Putney-bridge, was received with salvos of guns, fired from barges moored off the Bishop of London's grounds: the bells of Fulham and Putney churches ringing forth congratulatory peals; and in the intervals the two military bands in a tendence playing "See the conquering hero comes." The muster of fashionables was not, however, so great as might be anticipated. The first race of the day was at half-past one.

The Tradesmen's Four-oared Match for Silver Cups.—The Lambeth Crew (E. Pye, J. Lewis, W. Russell, H. Bains; W. Morton, coxswain); The Five Brothers (P. Davis, R. Davis, O. Davis, W. Davis; A. Davis, coxswain). This was a very good race. The Davis Brothers took the start, but were soon overhauled by the Lambeth crew, who drew ahead of their opponents before getting to the committee's barge, obtained the lead, and maintained it throughout the entire race.

Boatmen of the Coast.—The start for this race, which was placed on the card to take place at two o'clock, did not take place till half an hour after that time. The race was rowed in glee, by Broadstairs, Ramsgate, and Brighton crews, and a very pretty match was the result, the Ramsgate men easily gaining the victory. They started in the following order:—1. The *Eleanor* (Broadstairs); 2. *Arrow* (Ramsgate); 3. *Lively* (Brighton). The *Arrow* crew took the lead at the start, and maintained it throughout, the *Lively* (Brighton) coming in second.

Gentlemen's (Junior) Four-car Match.—This race was for four gold cars and rudder, presented to the Regatta Committee by gentlemen amateurs. The following entries were made:—1. The Phoenix Club; 2. The Volante Club; 3. The Petrel. At the time of the start, the only boats that showed were the Volante and Petrel clubs. The Petrel club, belonging to Messrs. Searle's establishment, rowed in a most scientific and gallant manner, and took the lead at the start, maintaining it for a very lengthened distance. The Volante crew, however, made a tremendous spurt, and, off the committee's barge, shot slightly ahead. The race at this point was the most interesting and best contested throughout the whole regatta. The Petrels, however, recovered their position, and came in winners of the race.

Watermen's Apprentices (above bridge).—This race was in three heats, for coat, badge, and freedom, presented by gentlemen amateurs. First heat: 1. Hubert; 2. Hill; 3. Rolis; 4. Cuff; 5. Lloyd; 6. Pocock. Pocock went ahead at the start, and won the first place in the heat. Second heat: This heat was not started until near four o'clock. The men took up their positions in the following order:—1. Green; 2. Cja; 3. Coombes; 4. Mancey; 5. Styles; 6. Weedon. The start for this heat was of a first-rate character, the men lying well together; Mancey, before reaching the Star and Garter, drawing slightly ahead; Green was close in his wake, and made a very fine race between himself and Mancey. Mancey, however, maintained his position, and came in first; Weedon second. Styles, who was the favourite at starting, lost his chance of the race by running foul of a pleasure-skip off Searle's.

Newall and Henry Clasper.—A notice was exhibited during the after part of the day, in the committee-room, on the part of Clasper, stating that he was ready to row Newall over the same ground as yesterday, if Newall would stake 100 guineas against Clasper's £100. Whether the challenge will be accepted is uncertain.

The Four-oared Match, for a new four-oar out-rigger boat, the gift of gentlemen amateurs, was won by Cole and his crew.

Gentlemen's Pair-oared Match, for Silver Goblets.—This race was rowed from Hammersmith to Putney, there were three entries, but only two started. Messrs. Playford and W. Pyle beating E. G. Ditton and Regam. The race throughout was well contested, the winners not being more than three or four boat-lengths in advance at the finish.

The splendid show of Prize Plate (including a superb silver badge, manufactured by Sarl, Cornhill,) was exhibited on board the *Gemini* steamer, at Putney—the vessel chartered for the use of the subscribers during the



THE THAMES NATIONAL REGATTA PRIZES.

Regatta. The several articles are very tastefully grouped. Above all towers the Grand Challenge Cup, for eight-oared boats (gentlemen amateurs)—a fine silver-gilt piece of plate, with ornamental cover, surmounted by a figure of Neptune; twisted snake handles, and ornamental scroll work running round it just below the lip of the cup. Immediately below it, in the centre of the group, is the handsome Silver Challenge Vase, for flowers, to be used also as a wine-cooler. This is the prize for the gentlemen's four-oared race; it is a very rich and elaborate piece of workmanship. The groups of nine cups each, immediately under the Grand Challenge Cup on either side are the "scratch" race prizes; and the groups of five each to the right and left of the centre silver vase are the presentation cups for the gentlemen's and tradesmen's four-oared race respectively. In the front of these, in pairs, are the "pair-oared" cups; and in the centre, in front on the lowest stands, the three scullers' cups—the gentlemen's, senior and junior, and the tradesmen's. The gold oars and rudder are the most elegant we ever recollect to have seen, and were the gift of a gentleman to the committee, as the prize for the gentlemen's (junior) four-oared race. These several prizes have been designed and manufactured by Messrs. Edkins, of Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, and reflect greatly to their credit as artists and workers in metals.

HIGHGATE MODEL YACHT CLUB.

For some time past, the young people of Hampstead and Highgate have been accustomed to enjoy a species of pastime by means which, considering the inland position of "the Sister Hills," it required some ingenuity to devise. A sailing match at Highgate sounds somewhat paradoxical; yet it has been accomplished, upon a scale neither so small as the Model Tank at the Polytechnic Institution, nor so large as the estuary of the Thames. The idea was taken from the formation of the Prince of Wales Model Yacht Club on the Serpentine. Within a year the Highgate youths produced twenty miniature vessels, the greater part of which were either entirely constructed or rigged by the owners. Prizes of a handsome silver cup and a gold seal were offered—the latter to be sailed for by vessels of the second class only, i.e., those not exceeding three feet in length. The course was twice up and down the reservoir of the Hampstead Waterworks, situated in the valley between Highgate and Hampstead. In some cases, the almost entire absence of wind gives but few of the Lilliputian craft an opportunity of showing their capabilities; but the beauties of the scenery and the bracing air attracted a gay company to witness the mimic match; and the novel sport has continued to prosper.

On Friday, the 4th inst., in spite of the rain, which came down in torrents, the spirited members of this interesting Club held their annual Regatta on the principal lake between Highgate and Hampstead; and a more beautiful locality it is difficult to conceive. Many ladies graced the proceedings with their presence.

The number of yachts entered for the prizes was ten; the first prize being awarded to Augustus Gardiner, the owner of the *Flying Cloud*; and the second prize to Oliver Lodge, owner of the *Musquito*.

The following is a list of the several yachts, their owners, and their distinguishing colours:—

MATCH 1.—FOR A SILVER CUP.		
Yachts.	Owners.	Sailing Colours.
Black Eagle ..	C. P. Withner ..	Crimson and black.
Flying Cloud ..	A. Gardiner ..	Blue, with red and white cross.
Antelope ..	C. Rivington ..	Blue.
Lady of the Lake ..	L. L. Vulliamy ..	Blue and white.
Salamander ..	L. L. Vulliamy ..	Blue and red, with white cross.
Wildfire ..	H. P. Vulliamy ..	Blue, white, and red.
MATCH 2.—FOR A GOLD SEAL.		
Titania ..	E. Atkinson ..	Blue, with white cross.
Musquito ..	O. Lodge ..	White.
Swallow ..	A. Rivington ..	Green.
Rover ..	R. Lodge ..	Pink.



THE HIGHGATE MODEL YACHT CLUB.



"OTHELLO."—PAINTED BY H. C. SELOUS.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION, 1854

"OTHELLO." PAINTED BY H. C. SELOUS.

In this little Picture, which was exhibited at the British Institution during the current season, Mr. Selous treats with considerable vigour and pictorial effect the last tragic scene in "Othello." The jealous Moor has just drawn aside the curtain of the bed, and contemplates the calm features of the sleeping *Desdemona*; his hand still resting on the dagger by his side, but as if on the point of removing it, as he exclaims:—

Yet I'll not shed her blood;
Nor scar that whiter skin of hers than snow,
And smooth as monumental alabaster.
Yet she must die.

The colouring is very rich in tone, and detail of ornamentation in various parts introduced with considerable judgment and taste.

"A RUSSIAN SERF." BY J. J. JENKINS.

This very beautiful group-picture formed part of the collection exhibited at the Gallery of the Society of Water-Colourists. Russian peasants are all serfs; and here we see a female in the act of drawing water for the use of a party of soldiers in the distance; the employment of females in servile labour being a distinctive characteristic of barbarous and semi-civilised nations. Behind, resting on the back of the old horse, is a young urchin serf, whose contented look betrays the fact that he is little aware of the cruel austerities to which fate



"THE RUSSIAN SERF."—PAINTED BY JOSEPH J. JENKINS — FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS, 1854.

submits his after life; smiling as he does in his chains. Mr. Jenkins, whose delicate pencil is unrivalled in this branch of art, has given a *couleur-de-rose* aspect to the whole subject, which, though highly agreeable in a picture, we fear little accords with the stern realities of the subject. The costume is accurate, and very effective; and all the details are executed with the nicest delicacy.

THE ART-UNION OF LONDON EXHIBITION.

The Art-Union of London, in addition to other prizes, have, this year, allotted £7310 amongst the shareholders, for the purchase of pictures, out of the various Exhibitions of the season. The works selected, at the option of the fortunate prizeholders, are 191 in number; about thirty of which are in water-colours, the

others in oil; and the whole collection, according to annual custom, has been thrown open to the public view, gratis, in the Gallery of the Society of British Artists, in Suffolk-street; forming, in itself, an additional individual Exhibition, of the after-season, of no little interest. The larger prizes being necessarily few in number—viz, one of £250, one of £200, two of £150, six of £100; the rest varying from £80 down to £10—it was hardly to be expected that many of the works of chief importance in the recent Exhibitions should be selected; added to which, it should be stated, that the time at which the prizes were distributed was after many of the Exhibitions had been opened, and numerous purchases made from them. Nevertheless, on the whole, in the mass, the works secured to the Art-Union prizeholders are of no mean merit; and, in many instances, the choice has done great credit to the purchasers. A large majority of the selections are in the Landscape department, always a favourite one in this country. The

On the 1st inst., at the vicarage, West Peckham, Kent, Alice Marian, the eldest daughter of M. E. Fenrel, Esq., of Worthing, Sussex, aged 5½
On the 30th ult., at Caleconia-house, Ryde, Isle of Wight, Jane, wife of the Rev. R. Ver-
nison, LL.D.
On the 6th inst., at Charlton Rectory, Margaretta Maria, wife of the Rev. A. Drummond.

DEAFNESS.—Patronised by Royalty.—**PINE'S ACOUSTIC REFLECTORS** are the greatest relief with the least inconvenience ever offered to the public. They can be worn with the hat or bonnet without the aid of a spring.—To be obtained of Mr. W. Pine, at his Acoustic Repository, 353, Strand, one door from Felling's-on-street.

BALDOMERO ESPARTERO,

THE DUKE OF VICTORY, PRESIDENT OF THE
COUNCIL OF THE MINISTRY OF SPAIN.

It is a very common error to speak of the present as a matter-of-fact age, and to look to times past for the elements and the incidents of the romantic. To dissipate this illusion, it is only necessary to regard the history (whose events have been enacted under our own eyes) of three living men—of the present Emperor of the French; of Kossuth, the ex-Dictator of Hungary; and of Espartero, the ex-Regent, and now (for a second time) the favoured hero, of Spain. Surely, in the rise of these remarkable personages, and in the incidents of their lives, there is enough of the marvellous to establish the claim of the present century to a share in the poetry of history, and to show that there is nothing in railroads and steam-engines incompatible with romance.

It is in the highest degree honourable to the character of Espartero (whatever may have been his errors or his faults when formerly in power) that, although he has been for eleven years in retirement, if not in disgrace, no sooner does the Spanish nation feel the necessity of rescuing itself from political and moral degradation, and of re-asserting its ancient constitutional rights, than the name of Espartero surges up from amidst the turbid excitement of insurrection and civil strife, and the combatants rest on their arms to await his coming. In briefly sketching the incidents of his career, we shall be enabled to indicate the causes of this preference.

In the year 1792, at Granatula, a small village in La Mancha, the country of Don Quixote, Baldomero Espartero came into the world. He was the ninth and youngest child of Antonio Espartero, a poor hard-working man, who exercised the trade of a carpenter, or of a wheelwright, or of a carrier—for the biographers of his celebrated son differ on the point; perhaps all these vocations together. The child was of a weakly constitution, and was therefore destined for the priesthood, as being too feeble to follow the occupations of his father. He had been early sent to school; and one of his elder brothers, Manuel Espartero, who was the Curé of a neighbouring village, took on himself the charge of his education. While the young Baldomero was pursuing his studies at the seminary where his brother had placed him, the news came of the invasion of Spain by Napoleon, and of the outburst of patriotic feeling it provoked. No sooner had the Spaniards taken to arms, than young Espartero, then sixteen years of age, flung aside the cassock for the musket, and entered as a volunteer in a company formed of young priests like himself, and which was called the Sacred Battalion. Those who most distinguished themselves were from time to time incorporated in a regiment. Espartero was among the number; and, after some little fighting, finding his inclination grow stronger for a military life, and less for that of the cloister, he obtained a presentation to a military school which had been recently established in Leon. This advantage he gained through the influence of a noble family, of whom his elder brother had become the chaplain. From this school he emerged at the end of about a year to enter the corps of Cadets, and towards the end of the year 1811 he was appointed Sub-Lieutenant in the corps of Engineers, at that time at Cadiz; but as he did not well pass the examinations required, he was in 1814 transferred with the same rank to a regiment of infantry, in garrison at Valladolid. This check so wounded his *amour propre*, that he was on the point of resigning his commission when a new career opened to his ambition.

This was in the year 1814, after the fall of Napoleon, and when Spain was still alive with soldiers who had sprung up during the War of Liberation, and for whom employment was necessary. It was at this time that the final struggle commenced between Spain and her South American colonies, and an expedition was in preparation for Chili, which was to leave Spain in January, 1815. Its commander, Pablo Murillo, one day received a visit from a young Sub-Lieutenant, of a calm and grave appearance, who earnestly solicited permission to take part in the war. The General was taken with his aspect, and agreed to his request. This young man was Baldomero Espartero, the son of the carpenter of Granatula, and in whom the Church had narrowly escaped spoiling a good soldier, by making him an indifferent priest. The immediate motive of the young man was to obtain one step of advancement, which was accorded to every officer taking part in the expedition to South America. The General Murillo not only accepted him, but during the voyage kept him by his side and made him his secretary,



GENERAL ESPARTERO.

and chief of his staff. He had now the rank of Captain. It appears, however, that Espartero did not show much fitness for this post, and on the arrival of the expedition in Peru he was appointed Major in a regiment of infantry. During more than eight years Espartero fought in the South American wars with a bravery which commanded admiration even among a host of brave men who have since become famous, and he obtained his promotion literally at the point of the sword. At the very commencement of his career he found himself face to face with the redoubtable insurgent chief La Madrid, with whom he had several encounters. In the year 1817, in the affair of Cochabamba, in the heart of the country now known as Bolivia, he received the order—although he had been thrice wounded—to take the command of a battalion which was to take by assault a redoubt, when he conducted himself with great intrepidity. Some days after, at Sapachui, he gained on the field of battle his rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; and in 1818 he obtained a signal success over the insurgents of Rueto, on the plains of Mayocayo. In 1822 he had arrived at the grade of Colonel, and he took an active part in all the military operations, especially in the affair of Torata, where he was again twice wounded. At length, in 1824, the victory gained by the insurgent General Sucre was followed by the capitulation of Ayacucho, which put an end for ever to the dominion of Spain in America; and Espartero returned to his own country, in company with Narvaez, Maroto, Valdez, Rodil, Alala, Lopez, and others, who like himself had taken part in the war.

As he was the bearer of several standards which had been taken from the enemy, he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier; but neither his brilliant services, nor this public proof of the esteem in which he was held by his superiors, saved him from the nickname of "Ayacucho," which the people, with true Spanish pride, flung at all those who had taken part in the defeat and capitulation of that name. Most of the officers were young men, who deserved better treatment; and a sense of the injustice they suffered in common, as well as of the light estimation in which they were held by the elder officers who had served in America, led to their forming amongst themselves a kind of con-

federacy, or friendship, for the purpose of keeping each other in countenance; and thus it happened that—although in after-life they became chiefs of opposite camps, in the civil wars of Spain—occasions arose when the remembrance of their former friendship assuaged in some degree the bitterness of personal strife. This was especially the case between Espartero and Maroto on the occasion of the celebrated convention of Bergara.

We now come to an interesting epoch in the personal life of Espartero. Soon after his return he was sent into garrison at Logrono—a place which was destined to be closely associated with his history, and which is so even at the moment when we write. In the personal character of Espartero there are two singular features: the one, a habit of prolonged lethargy after any excitement, which proceeds from chronic disease; the other, a confirmed passion for play. In this last he but resembles most of his compatriots, only that in him this propensity is more systematic, and that it appears he enjoys a rare good fortune. No one has ever dared to hint that he has the bad qualities of a gambler; but he flings himself confidently on his fortune, with a generous abandonment, and he almost always wins. Not as accepting it for true, but as showing the popular opinion, we give the anecdote told of him and Maroto, at that same Convention of Bergara, when these two furious gamblers shut themselves up all night in a farm, and decided, over the chances of trezillo, the clauses of the Convention, and, therefore, the future of the rival parties! When such stories are told, and believed, of the Espartero already grown illustrious in domestic history, it will not surprise the reader that, on his return, in youth, from South America, he should have brought with him an enormous fortune, gained at play. Gambling had been the great madness of the expeditionary army; and it is told of Espartero, that, although always successful, he would never actually pocket more than the deposit-money of his antagonist, although often obliged to humour his passion for extravagant stakes. While in garrison at Logrono, he fell in love with a young and beautiful lady, the Signorita Jacintha Santa Cruz, the daughter of a rich merchant. In the eyes of her father, all the advantages of Espartero weighed as nothing against his one vice as a gambler; in those of the daughter, the conditions were a little reversed. Espartero, probably, read his fortune in the eyes of the lady, played for the stake in spite of the father, and, as usual, won.

The opposition of the Signor Santa Cruz was, however, ended with the game, and the young people were happily married with his consent. Soon after his marriage Espartero was sent, with his regiment, in garrison, to the island of Majorca, where, with the exception of some occasional visits to Barcelona, he continued to reside until the death of King Ferdinand VII. called on all men to decide between the law of succession to the Crown, established by that Monarch in favour of his daughter, and the right of Don Carlos. Espartero had, in 1832, declared in favour of the former; and, on the death of the King, when the Civil War broke out, he immediately offered to march with his regiment against the insurgent provinces of the north. He was named Commander-General in the province of Biscaia—soon after Lieutenant-General. Here he was not very successful, being three times beaten by Zumala Carreguy. The death of Zumala Carreguy, in 1835, lessened the chances against the Christians; but, on the other hand, their army was demoralised, and General Espartero was defeated by the Carlists. Cordova, the Commander-in-Chief, had been more successful, but he, on hearing of the military surprise of La Granja, resigned his command, and Espartero was appointed to succeed him *ad interim*. This was in May, 1836. In the August following, the Carlist Chief, Gomez, who had previously beaten the Christiano Generals in detail, made a rapid and triumphant advance on the capital. Espartero followed him, came up with him at Escorial, on the frontiers of the kingdoms of Leon and the Asturias, defeated him, and made a large number of prisoners, from whom he formed the first battalion of his Guides. In recompense for this service, he was, in September named General-in-Chief of the Army in the North, Viceroy of Navarre, and Captain-General of the Basque Provinces. He employed himself in restoring order in every direction, and his efforts were crowned with success. Soon after, he gained the battle of Luchana, and broke up the siege of Bilbao—a fatal blow to the Carlist cause. For this service he was created Count of Luchana. He was elected Deputy to the Cortes, and took the oath to the Constitution of 1837; but soon after, being discontented with the Calatrava Ministry, he was chiefly instrumental in bringing about its downfall. Offered the



PUBLIC ENTRY OF ESPARTERO INTO MADRID—(SEE PAGE 142)

posts of Minister of War and President of the Council, he declined them both. During the period of demoralisation, which preceded his advent to the chief command of the Army of the North, the soldiers had revolted, and two Generals, Saarsfield and Escalera, had been assassinated. Espartero had the courage to risk his own life, first at Miranda del Ebro, and ten days after at Pampeluna, by dragging from the ranks the assassins of those officers, and causing them to be shot before the eyes of their comrades, or their accomplices.

In the spring of 1837, the best of the Carlist troops, with Don Carlos, and the Infant Don Sebastian, at their head, descended from the Basque Provinces, on Arragon. Pursued by the Constitutional army, and after various sanguinary combats, they were discomfited; the Christinos maintaining that if Espartero's orders had been carried out by his subordinate generals, the Carlists would have been utterly crushed; as it was, they contrived to effect a junction with Cabrera, and to march on Madrid. Espartero was at their heels, and soon obliged them to retrace their steps towards the Basque Provinces. In the spring of 1838 he again assumed the offensive; and surprised, on the 27th of April, near Burgos, the Carlist General Negri, who had advanced into Castile, and completely defeated him, killing or taking prisoners 5000 men, with the baggage of all the artillery. The effect of this defeat on the Carlist army, was fatal. Don Carlos was in the hands of the priests. 15,000 of his troops were beaten by Espartero near the town of Penacerrada, which he took. He was about to lay siege to Estella, when he was deterred by the news that Cabrera had defeated the Christino General Oras before Morilla. In the meanwhile, the command of the Carlist army had passed into the hands of Maroto, the old comrade and "Ayacucho" confederate of Espartero. They soon found themselves face to face. In the month of May, 1838, Espartero, at the head of 30,000 men, gained successes at Penadel Moro, Ramales, and Qadaminho; for which he was recompensed with the title of Duke of Victory, of Grandee of Spain of the first class, the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, and that of the Tower and Sword of Portugal. These successes naturally discouraged the Carlists; their camp was divided in two parties, one of which was for continuing the contest, the other for an accommodation. Espartero profited by this, to come to an understanding with Maroto, who carried with him the troops, as against Don Carlos himself. On the 25th of August Maroto and Espartero had an interview at Ugurta, and, on the 29th, a suspension of arms was agreed to. On the 30th, the two armies were concentrated on the plains of Bengara. Maroto had doubted whether his troops would obey his orders; but Espartero said, "Assemble them; I undertake to make them obey." As Maroto's men were formed in their ranks, Espartero advanced, alone, in front of them, and exclaimed, "Will you all live together, like good Spaniards, under one flag? Go and embrace my soldiers, who are your brethren, as I embrace your General!" Enthusiastic acclamations were the response; and then, regarding himself as already become their General, Espartero drew his sword, and commanded them to range their arms and break their ranks. An unexampled scene ensued. At the voice of Espartero the two armies mingled together, and those who had been such bitter enemies became thenceforth brothers. This trait in Espartero's character is heroic.

The next act of Espartero was to go in pursuit of Don Carlos, whom he followed into the valley of the Bastan. He came up with the rear-guard of the Prince's force on the 13th of September, at Elizondo; but Don Carlos took the route towards Urdach, and on the 14th he entered



THE INSURRECTION IN SPAIN.—BARRICADE IN THE PLACE SAN GERONIMO, NEAR THE PRADO, MADRID.

the French territory. This result, which virtually put an end to the civil war, was received with universal satisfaction, and Espartero was the object of general enthusiasm. There still remained, however, Cabrera in Aragon; but in the beginning of the next year Espartero went and reduced him also, and thus the peace became general.

With these events terminated the purely military career of Espartero. We have now to regard him more in his character of a political man. His successes had made him by far the most important personage in the kingdom; courted, though feared, by the Queen Regent, and envied by the other Generals. During the previous year or two, he had to a certain extent mixed himself up in politics, more from necessity than from choice. Pending his occupation of Madrid after the retirement of Don Carlos from that capital, Espartero brought about the fall of the then Ministry. Later, he was on bad terms with O'Fallon, the Minister of War, on whose incapacity he charged delays and inactivity, which his own enemies ascribed to his constitutional fits of apathy and sloth. Subsequently, before commencing the campaign against Cabrera, he forced Narvaez to quit the Ministry, and obtained, in spite of all opposition, the rank of General for his Secretary, Aide-de-Camp, and factotum, Linage. *En passant*, it may be observed, that the enemies of Espartero insist that all his merit is due to Linage; but as every remarkable man who has fought his way, is more or less subject to similar imputations, we may suppose that Espartero is his own inspiration.

Conscious, in all probability, of the honesty of his intentions—for Espartero stands out in this respect honourably from among the public men of Spain—he assumed latterly the authority to which his strong position seemed to entitle him. At this time the French party in Spain, of which Queen Christina was the chief, desired to introduce the French system of centralization; while Espartero, who has always favoured the English

party, was identified with the Exaltados, who sought to maintain the ancient municipal institutions of the country. The Ministry, elated with a majority, proposed a law infringing on these institutions, and Queen Christina supported them. Seeing the necessity for obtaining the aid of Espartero, she undertook a visit to Barcelona in order to have an interview. Espartero resisted all her seductions, but he went so far as to agree to form a new Ministry. The Queen, however, refused to abandon the attempt at centralisation, and Espartero offered his resignation, which was not accepted. Barcelona, where these events took place, was almost in a state of insurrection, which was only calmed by the formation of a new Ministry. The Queen, however, refused to yield, and in September, 1840, nearly the whole kingdom was in a state of insurrection. Espartero refused to obey when commanded to march against the rebels, and then the Queen was obliged to give way, making him Prime Minister with full powers. On the 3rd of October he formed his Ministry. On the 8th, their scheme of policy was laid before Christina, who, in an interview with Espartero, refused to sanction it, and declared her irrevocable resolution to resign the Regency. It was at this interview that the Queen is said to have exclaimed to Espartero, "I have given you everything, Espartero. I have made you Count of Luçana, Duke of Morilla, Duke of Victory, and a Grandee of Spain; but I have never been able to make a gentleman of you." It should be added, that the later interviews between them had been sufficiently stormy to provoke the Royal passions. Before forming his Ministry, Espartero had entered Madrid in true Royal style amidst the enthusiastic acclamations of the people, and standing

upright in an open carriage which he had taken from Don Carlos. The same triumphal demonstrations attended his progress to, and his arrival at, Valencia, which no doubt contributed to sour the temper of the Queen. Nothing would induce Christina to withdraw her abdication, and she soon after embarked for France. One month later, she and Cabrera—who, but so short a time before had been a rebel chief in arms against her—encountered each other in the streets of Montpellier, and the curious observed a strange smile exchanged between them.

From this time forth Espartero became the arbiter of the destinies of Spain. On the 8th May, 1841, he was elected sole Regent of the kingdom; at the same time, the principle of a sole Regency was only carried by a majority of seventeen votes, while the majority for Espartero as such Regent was only of sixty votes. It boded little good for the country that the man who was to exercise the sovereign power should not have been elected unanimously, more especially when it is remembered that Spain was at that time torn and distracted by factions, and that the embers of civil war were yet scarcely extinguished. Espartero, probably actuated by a high sense of duty, accepted the trust on these unsatisfactory terms. He entered on the almost impracticable task of governing, in strict accordance with constitutional principles, a country which at that time required the strong hand of a Military Dictator. Nevertheless, he displayed considerable political talents, and acted with both firmness and diplomatic address. He steadily resisted the encroachments of the Court of Rome, repressed various *émeutes* of the Republican party, crushed an insurrection at Pampeluna, where the General O'Donnell of the events of to-day had raised the standard of the Queen Regent; baffled plots for getting possession of the young Queen, and thus reducing the army—plots carried on by Diego Leon and Concha, for which the former was shot in October, 1841; and finally



THE INSURRECTION IN SPAIN.—THE INSURGENTS SETTING FIRE TO THE PALACE OF QUEEN CHRISTINA, AT MADRID.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

spread terror throughout the Basque Provinces by sending there movable columns, and levying contributions. But Spain at that period was in want rather of a Cromwell than a Washington; and Espartero, notwithstanding these acts of severity, manifested throughout an absolute respect for the Constitution to which he had sworn. It would but fatigue the reader to enter into all the details of the government of the Regent. Unfortunately, he was badly seconded by his Ministers; but, even if he had had the aid of men trained in the Parliamentary system of England, he could not have made head against the turbulence, the treachery, and the madness of political passions which characterised the period of his Regency. The first seven or eight months of his Government were occupied chiefly in suppressing the insurrections to which we have referred. In November, 1841, he was obliged to reduce to obedience the city of Barcelona, where a Republican insurrection had broken out. On the 30th of the month he made another triumphal entry into Madrid.

The preference of Espartero for an English policy, more especially in commerce, contributed mainly to the events which followed, because it gave an additional influence over the French party to Queen Christina, who, from her hotel in the Rue de Courcelles in Paris, directed, or was supposed to direct, all the various plots that surged up against the Government. Towards the end of 1842, an event occurred which furnished Espartero's enemies with powerful weapons against him. Another insurrection broke out in Barcelona, which became so formidable, that Espartero was reluctantly compelled to consent to the bombardment of that city. General Kodil, his Chief Minister, shrunk from defending this necessary measure before the Cortes; and this symptom of weakness emboldened his enemies. A coalition was effected between the Republicans and the friends of Christina; and before this combination Espartero ultimately fell. On the 9th of May, 1843, he found himself obliged to sanction a general amnesty, the real object of which was to allow his enemies to plot in safety. This had been forced upon him by the Lopez Ministry, which next proceeded to demand the disgrace of General Linage and of General Zurbarán, who was offensive to the Progress party as the agent of the severities practised at Barcelona. To these demands Espartero gave a refusal, dismissed his Ministers, and dissolved the Cortes. This was on the 26th of May. As soon as the news spread, accompanied by a rumour that the Regent was about to sign with England a commercial treaty injurious to Spain, an insurrection broke out, which was stimulated by the various enemies of Espartero, and extended rapidly through Catalonia, Andalusia, Arragon, and Galicia. On the 13th of June a Revolutionary Junta, which had been established at Barcelona, proclaimed the majority of Queen Isabella and the downfall of Espartero; and, soon after, a Provisional Government, composed of Lopez, Caballero, and Serrano, declared him a traitor to his country, and deprived him of all his titles and dignities. Narvaiz, always the personal antagonist of Espartero, put himself at the head of the insurrection, and marched from Valencia on Madrid, where corruption had already prepared for him the adhesion of the troops on which the Regent had counted. Espartero, who had proceeded towards Barcelona, found himself paralysed by so sudden and violent a change. The entrance of Narvaiz into Madrid, on the 22nd July, 1843, was the signal for Espartero to embark at Cadiz, for Li-bon, from whence he proceeded to England, where he landed, at Falmouth, on the 19th of August. By the English nation he was received with all the respect due to his rank as Regent, and to his high personal character. In Spain, by a decree made public three days before his arrival here, he was formally deprived of all his titles and dignities.

Espartero continued to reside unostentatiously in England until the year 1847. In that year the obstacles to a residence in Spain having been removed, he returned to his native country, where, at Logrono—the scene of his courtship and marriage—he continued to live quietly on the remains of his fortune, until the events of the other day once more called him forth from obscurity. The great object of Espartero's political life has been, to teach the Spaniards to walk in the light of the Constitution. If he has failed in accomplishing that object, his failure, at least to a great extent, is attributable to his respect for constitutional forms. His downfall was the signal for the return of Christina, and for various efforts at a Government independent of constitutional control. The purely military insurrection of O'Donnell received no sympathy from the nation until he inscribed the Constitution on his banners, and from that moment the Spaniards began to think once more of Espartero.

The expectations of the Spaniards of the intentions of Espartero were confirmed on knowing the conditions he had exacted from the Queen—that is to say, the Convocation of the Constituent Cortes, with Universal Suffrage, and the expatriation of Queen Christina. A week previously, on the 17th, a revolution at Saragossa resulted in the formation of a Junta, with Espartero at its head; and the publication at Madrid, on the 20th, that Espartero had been called on by the Queen, at once tranquillised that capital. His triumphal entry into Madrid was a scene of the most extraordinary enthusiasm, which was confirmed when the names of his Ministry, with himself as President of the Council, and O'Donnell (created a Marshal) as Minister at War, were made public. His first measures have been of a very satisfactory character; and much is hoped from his influence with the nation. A trait is related of him and O'Donnell which promises well. The latter had advanced towards Madrid, at the head of a considerable force, but hesitated to enter the capital before Espartero. The latter immediately sent to him a cordial invitation, and they gave public evidence that the best understanding exists between them. The Queen, also, has been well advised to manifest her high approval of his conduct and expectations as to the future.

It augurs well for the future destiny of the Spanish nation, that insurgents and Provisional Government should alike, and by a kind of common consent, have suspended all their operations until the advent of Espartero—a man who, in his military character, has rendered such services to the country, who has proved his attachment to Queen Isabella, and who, above all, has manifested so strongly his respect for the cause of constitutional liberty.

ESPARTERO'S ENTRANCE INTO MADRID.

(Engraved on page 140.)

MADRID rose early on the morning of the 29th ult., to welcome its favourite hero. Perhaps it would be more correct to say that Madrid never went to bed, for there were people in the streets all night, and music and singing at the barricades, and at daybreak there was a move towards the gate of Alcala, by which Espartero was to enter. As the morning wore on, the streets became more and more thronged, and the windows on the whole line along which the General was to pass were filled with ladies. Every balcony was covered with coloured hangings, a great number of them new for the occasion—the Museum in the Calle Alcala being particularly remarkable for its purple satin drapery and gold fringes. Triumphant arches were erected at all the barricades on the line, and at the entrance and for a considerable way up some of the side streets, trees were planted, and the pavement was strewn with branches. In the crowd, which was particularly orderly and in the highest good-humour, were a great many ladies, and women of the lower classes innumerable. The Junta, a vast number of private carriages, and persons on horseback, a considerable body of troops, and of the National Guard, marched out of the town to meet Espartero; and half Madrid must have followed them on foot; for, from Torrejon de Ardoz (three leagues off) to the gate of the capital, the road was as alive with people as that to Epsom on a Derby day.

At the Puerta del Espiritu Santo, about half a league from Madrid, the official cortege met the Duke. An open carriage was there, into which he got, accompanied by a member of his family, by Count Morain, long his Aide-de-camp, and who was with him during the whole of his exile in England, and by Colonel Venancio Gurra, brother of the present Captain-General of Arragon. These three persons had come with him from Saragossa. A number of private carriages preceded him; cavalry rode a little in advance of him, on either side of the road, a string of other carriages, with members of the Junta and Ayuntamiento (the latter in their official robes), and bodies of Infantry and National Guards and more cavalry followed. The troops did not surround the Duke's carriage, nor in the least prevent the people from pressing close up to its doors, waving hats and handkerchiefs, and uttering cries as loud as the parched state of their windpipes and exhausted condition of their lungs would allow. Espartero was evidently greatly pleased, as, indeed, he could not help being. Any man must have felt proud and happy at such spontaneous and unsought enthusiasm. Dressed in a General's uniform, and looking very well, and very young for his age, he stood up in his carriage and shook hands with many of the persons who thronged around it. Around and behind the vehicle, on horseback, were a number of Generals—Valdez, Crespo, Oribe, Iriarte, and others. O'Donnell was not there, as had been expected. He had paused at Tembleque, three hours' railway from Madrid, and had sent an officer to Espartero, placing himself at his orders. The Duke is said to have embraced the messenger, who took back a most friendly reply, and O'Donnell was expected the same afternoon.

As Espartero entered the gate of Alcala the scene was very striking. So many persons had gone out of the town that it might have been thought that the streets would have been scarcely filled. But, on looking from the gate down the long and spacious Calle Alcala, which sinks to the Prado, and then again rises nearly to the Puerta del Sol, there was scarcely a square foot of pavement to be seen. Under the quadruple rows of trees on either side of the broad street the throng was nearly as great, especially when the advance of the procession cleared the middle of the road. From every balcony handkerchiefs were waved and flowers flung. The shouting was not as great as it would have been on a similar occasion in England; but clouds of dust and 26 degrees of Reaumur are not favourable to the free exercise of the lungs; and, moreover, the Spanish viva has never the stunning vigour of the Anglo-Saxon hurrah. All along the Alcala, through the Puerta del Sol, and along the Calle Mayor, the scene was the same; crowds in the streets, crowds at the windows, on scaffolding, and on housetops—wherever they could perch themselves. The people who had been on the road outside rushed into the town, eager for a second view, and out of all the side streets surged tides of humanity, bent on getting at least a passing glance of the Pacificator of Spain, as they love to call him.

On reaching the Palace, Espartero and the two officers who accompanied him entered as far as the room that precedes the Throne-room, the Duke having been met at the bottom of the staircase by the Duke of Ahumada and other high officials. Thence Espartero proceeded along to the Queen's private cabinet, where he remained for more than half an hour in conference with her Majesty. When he returned to his carriage, the mob cheered again, and the Queen and King came out on the balcony, and waved their handkerchiefs. There were some cheers for the Queen. Espartero then drove—his progress still very slow, owing to the great crowds, that apparently could not see enough of him—to the residence of a friend of his, Don Manuel Mathen, in the Calle Espoz y Mina, where he has taken up his abode for the present.

THE MADRID INSURRECTION.—SACKING OF THE MINISTERS' HOTELS.

THE first objects of attack by the people of Madrid, when they rose against the Government, on the night of the 17th ult., were the houses of Salamanca, Sartorius, and the other obnoxious Ministers, and the palace of Queen Christina. In doing so, however, they were careful to show that none of them were actuated by love of plunder. Before they began to sack the houses of the Ministry, they placarded all the corners of the streets, "*Pena de la vida al ladrón*" (pain of death for the thief), "*Y viva la moralidad*" (hurrah for morality). As a public demonstration of their indignation against Ministers, they went into the houses of three or four of the most noted of them, and, making a bonfire in the street, they threw from the windows into it everything the house contained. Here was exhibited the true spirit that animated these people. Innumerable anecdotes are related of their noble deportment in the midst of their enthusiasm, and

their desire for public justice. A poor man, very badly dressed, detected a woman who was carrying off some things, which in the confusion she hoped to profit by, and stopping her, he declared that if she did not put down all she had he would make an example of her. Among other things which she had was a fine piece of new linen; he looked at it for a moment, and then at his own shirt, which was all in rags; but exclaiming, "*Llevo andrajos, pero alla va*" (I wear rags, but there it goes); and it also went to the flames. Bags of napoleons, boxes of cigars, bottles of champagne, jewels, in fine everything was burnt.

The work of destruction was stayed in the house of Salamanca by the coolness and resolution of Mr. Charles Ross, an English resident. This gentleman got together five or six Spaniards, took possession of Mme. Salamanca's apartments, and held them against the mob, insisting that they were his rooms, and pleading his quality of a foreigner. The mob apparently did no more than half believe him, for they made attempts to get in; but Mr. Ross and his followers contrived, between pushing and expostulation, to keep them out. When the people went, the military came, and were about to shoot the defenders, taking them for insurgents, but contented themselves with keeping them prisoners until ten in the forenoon. Some very valuable pictures were sacrificed that night in some of the houses that were sacked; Count Quinto had several precious specimens of the old masters—one, in particular, for which it is stated that he had refused £4000 sterling. A choice library belonging to Sartorius was also committed to the flames. The value of Quinto's pictures is estimated at £18,000 or £20,000.

On the night of the 21st a large crowd collected in front of the palace of Queen Christina, and it was thought they were about to attack it a second time, but they dispersed without committing any damage. The general cry among the mob was that the "wicked old Queen," as she is styled by them, had not suffered half enough.

LAUNCH OF A MISSION VESSEL.

OF TIMES our pages are devoted to the illustration of the launch of ships of commerce and war; the object for which the main spring of the scene we now engrave, is the spread of peace, in its most angelic form—the *Allen Gardiner* having been built for the Patagonian Missionary Society, and launched on the 11th ult., from the Sandquay Dockyard, at Dartmouth. She is a fine schooner of 100 tons, built expressly for a stormy sea and rocky coast; and is intended for a Christian mission to the aboriginal natives of South America, under the direction of the Patagonian Missionary Society, and was dedicated to the Great Lord of the spiritual harvest, with appropriate service of prayer and praise. The scene in the Cut is taken from the side of Dartmouth Harbour, opposite to the ship-yard, where the *Allen Gardiner* was built, and depicts her appearance just previous to her dismissal to her future home on the ocean wave.

Those who take an interest in the efforts of Christian philanthropy, will follow with their inquiries and their prayers the future course of this vessel, at once bearing the name and prosecuting the objects of Captain Allen Gardiner.



LAUNCH OF THE "ALLEN GARDINER" MISSION VESSEL.

LITERATURE.

HISTORY OF RUSSIA. By ALPHONSE RABBE and JONATHAN DUNCAN. Herbert Ingram and Co.; W. S. Orr and Co.

THE NATIONS OF RUSSIA AND TURKEY, AND THEIR DESTINY. By IVAN GOLOVIN, Author of "The Caucasus." Trübner and Co.; John Wiley, New York.

The first of these books is like a gleam of sunlight from behind a cloud. No sooner was Russia become, by the momentous events still in progress, an object of intense and inquisitive attention to the more fortunate public of the West of Europe, than a swarm of crude essays, narratives, descriptions, anecdotes—composed, compiled, and invented, respectively—darkened the literary atmosphere. The feverish haste with which these accounts were proffered betrays the vigilance and activity of the book-making element among the writers of the most civilised communities of our very civilised and highly-instructed age. It may be taken in general as a rule, the reasons of which are obvious to anybody, that the first compositions which are thrown out to meet the unexpected and sudden demand of a curiosity excited by such events as those occurring now in Europe, are the worst. They may serve their turn as pecuniary speculations; for there are not only superficial writers, but superficial readers, in immense numbers. But such productions cannot last as books. We have here a more solid work, the history of Russia, by Mons. Rabbe and Mr. Duncan—a work, of which a peculiar and happy circumstance greatly facilitated the English author's share; but which, whatever the speed of its execution, is based on an imperishable foundation. It is to be added, that among the innumerable Russian volumes recently published, there is no attempt at a regular history of Russia. We have had no complete history of Russia in a compendious form, or of moderate price. This production, therefore, is more than a good work among many which cannot claim that description; it is, moreover, the supply, in a small and available compass, of a positive want felt by the intelligent and well-informed portion of the English reading community. In the mass of rubbish raked together with the haste of desperate competition, and then pitchedforked into the market, there are indeed some few readable and pleasant notes: Maxwell's "Court of the Czar" is not the worst. But very different, we assure the reader, is the intrinsic value of the record which Mr. Duncan has now placed within his reach. We have said that a happy circumstance has facilitated Mr. Duncan's labour. It amounts to this, that an excellent history of Russia—excellent in all it contained, and excel-

lent for containing so much in so condensed a shape, already existed in French. This was M. Rabbe's work, originally published in the French Historical Library of Felix Bon. That record, however, admitted of some improvement, and required, both in its beginning and at its close, a rather more ample treatment. It enters on the story without giving what most historical readers desire, a satisfactory retrospect of the origin of the people, whose more active career supplies its subject; and again, it closes with the great invasion of Napoleon in 1812. Nearly half a century of very busy and important vicissitudes has elapsed since that great epoch. It is no disparagement to M. Rabbe's merits to say that his production would be more useful with that matter which it wants added. Mr. Duncan's plan includes the reproduction of the text of M. Rabbe and the supply of the very omissions we have indicated. He prefixes a short and lucid account of the parentage of the Russian nation; he then translates with spirit and ease M. Rabbe's valuable chronicle; and, where the latter terminates, he offers a narrative of his own, bringing on the history from the destruction of the great French army in 1812 to the suppression, by Russian intervention, of the attempt of the Hungarians, five years ago, to maintain their ancient privileges and independence. With the present ravenous curiosity of the public to learn what is to be known about the Russians, we can hardly conceive a book more fit to be generally read. It is opportune; it is full of matter; it is lucidly and conveniently planned; and it is written with vigour and simplicity. The authors, therefore, have done all that could be expected of them, and at a very good moment. We must say the same for the publishers. The work is not merely well printed and handsomely bound, but it is illustrated in a manner that does the greatest credit to those concerned. The reader is surprised, when he closes a book of this sort, at the amount of information which he carries away. It is portable information, in a very intelligible sense of that word; in fact, it is not such as forces him to make notes and references, but such as he finds he can remember easily and use practically on any occasion. The secret is in the illustrations, or rather in their combination with the text, to which they are subsidiary. Alone, they would be comparatively valueless; without them, on the other hand, the literary details, though always possessing their own intrinsic and independent purpose and utility, would be less lively and less interesting, and would require a different kind of attention, and more of it, to master and to remember them. It is a charming addition to a book of this nature to be well illustrated. It is a way of speaking to the eye in a language which nobody has learnt, and yet everybody understands. The child comprehends all it says, as well as the mature scholar; people who know nothing of the literary part of it

the book, as well as the reader in whose national tongue it is written. Now applicable to this case the old remark, that things conveyed through the ear make a duller impression on the mind—"Quam quæ sunt oculis subjecta fidelibus."

After an exposition of the Slavonian, Finnish, and Mogul and Tartar or Tartar origin of the Russians, and of the "political and physical geography" of the empire, the history proceeds to show that the portentous tyranny which is now exercised by the Czars is by no means the first form of Government under which the people obeying it have lived. Novgorod, the ancient capital, was the seat once of municipal institutions and of undisputed liberty. It was the centre and metropolis of a free and elective republic; but we must go far back into the past to find its traces. A variety of causes, simple and sure in their operation, subverted the old magistracies, and we find them replaced, towards the beginning of the tenth century, by savage chieftainships, the power of the sword, and the vicissitudes of war. The schismatical Christianity originated by the corrupt, arrogant, and able Photius, Patriarch of Constantinople, was the form (so much defaced and so much disgraced) of the revealed faith, to which the majority of the Russians were finally attracted, and to which they have since adhered.

At all the natural breaks which occur in the subject—such as the close of any marked era—the author pauses to review the state of the nation, its progress or retrogression, its manners at that date, and other particulars not obvious in the narrative of mere events. This it is which makes a book of history different from an almanack.

The second era of Russian annals includes the invasion of the Tatars, and the changeable fortunes of their bloody interregnum for about 200 years. At the beginning of the sixteenth century, Ivan the Great re-united the shattered fragments of the empire, and left a throne, already beginning to be powerful, to Ivan "the Terrible," or "the Tyrant," as he has been variously designated—the Russians calling him by the former name, and foreigners by the latter. It was he who founded and embodied the militia known as the Strelitz, afterward annihilated in so frightful a manner by Peter the Great. It was this Ivan, also, who first assumed or received the title of Czar—a barbarous Tartar word, having no connexion whatever, save the accident of sound, with the name of Caesar. The coincidence of their religion with that of the separatist Greeks, and the pretension of the Russian Sovereigns to be the virtual successors of the Byzantine Emperors, if not the continuators of the heritage and work of the Czars of the East, have concurred to render this mistake (confounding two distinct designations), very natural among ignorant persons. This Ivan, then, fourth of the name, and first Czar—was contemporary with our Elizabeth. He was one of the most pitiless oppressors whose atrocities history has delivered up to the execration of all succeeding ages; yet was a Prince under whose energetic and able despotism much unrighteous aggrandisement was accomplished for the people whom he made wretched. No more deliberately cruel ruler ever lived, no more flagitious or unnatural murderer ever escaped human vengeance, or, indeed, ever endured it. Having extended the empire greatly to the South, the West, and the North, and annexed in the East the immense region of Siberia, Ivan, the first Czar, was removed from the midst of his horror-stricken subjects by death, and the country became a prey to the civil war of rival usurpers. Boris, attaining supreme power, rivetted the "domestic institution" of serfdom, which the present Emperor has endeavoured to mitigate. A few years then bring us to the accession of Michael Romanoff, founder of the dynasty which has since reigned. The narrative of the career of Peter, wrongly and foolishly called the "Great," and that of Catherine II., is extremely interesting; and, indeed, the whole work throws new and sufficient light on those subjects which it is now so much the interest of Europe and the desire of the public to understand.

The second book under our consideration is also well worth perusal—it is not a great map of the history of Russia, but a life-like picture of many of its more striking moral characteristics. To the author, Ivan Golovin, it would, we suppose, be absurd to deny an intimate acquaintance with his subject. Naturally he must understand it; and in fact, with the manners and habits of the Russians, with their language, the practical working of their institutions, the social condition in which they live, and all the details of their relations to each other at home, he ought to be familiar to a degree, neither necessary nor possible to the two writers, whose more general and broad production we have been examining. His knowledge should be of course much more esoteric and minute than that of any one, not a Russian, could be. And this knowledge is exactly suited to the character of his attempt, which is partly sketch, partly anecdote, and partly essay. It is amusing, but not always quite select, in the scenes or passages recorded.

We must add, that if Mr. Golovin, who is, we believe, a Russian, has some advantages on that very account, when it is his lot to treat of Russia, he is also, and perhaps to an equal extent, impeded and disqualified by the same circumstance; for it is necessary that he should treat of Russia in English. "Mussulmen, Circassians," and many other mistakes, make us regret that his boast of thoroughly understanding Russia, and being thus saved from blunders of one sort, should not apply to the degree of his knowledge of the language in which he must convey to us the results of his observations. For he makes blunders of another kind, which leave him but quite, at best, in this respect. It is also to be remarked that this little book of his is not entirely about Russia, or the Russians. He treats, likewise, of the Osmanlis, Yezidis, Druses, Circassians, Maronites, and countless other races, and of their countries. His work, in fine, is desultory, but entertaining.

THE LIME-TREE.

I.
Sing, sing the Lime—the odorous Lime!
With tassels of gold and leaves so green.
It ever has made the pleasantest shade
For lovers to loiter and talk unseen—
When bl. h. overhead its arms are spread,
And bees are busily buzzing around,
When sunlight and shade a woof have laid
Of flickering net-work on the ground.
I love the Lime—the odorous Lime!
With tassels of gold and leaves so green
To its balmy bower in the noontide hour
Its wafted pleasure on wings unseen.

II.
When the Switzer fought, and gallantly wrought
His charter of freedom with bow and spear,
A branch was torn from the Lime, and borne
As the patriot's joy, and the tyrant's fear.
O they proudly tell how the herald fell
With the living branch in his dying hand.
'Tis a blood-hallowed tree of liberty—
A sacred symbol through Switzerland!
O the Lime—the odorous Lime!
With tassels of gold, and leaves so green:
The whisperings heard when its leaves are stirred
Are the voices of martyrs that prompt unseen.

III.
I love it the more for the days of yore,
And the avenue leading—I tell not where;
But, there was a bower, and a winking flower
Of gracefulest beauty grew ripening there.
From valley and hill, from forge and mill,
From neighbouring hamlets murmurs stole;
But the sound most dear to my sensitive ear
Was a musical whisper that thrilled my soul.
O, the Lime—the odorous Lime!
With tassels of gold and leaves so green:
It ever has made the pleasantest shade
For lovers to wander and woo unseen.

IV.
When the garish noon had passed, and the moon
Came silvering forest, and lake, and tower,
In the hush of the night, so calm and bright,
How silent and sweet was the Linden bower.
They may boast of their forests of larch and pine,
Of maple and elm, and scented thorn,
Of ash and of oak, defying the stroke
Of the tempest on pinions of fury borne:
Give me the Lime—the odorous Lime!
With tassels of gold and leaves so green:
The vows that are made beneath its shade
Are throbbings of spirits that bless unseen.

Blackheath Park.

FRANCIS BENNETT.

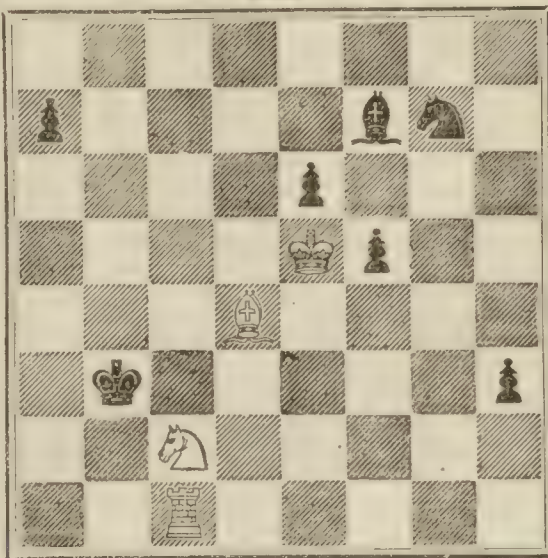
CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. J. G., Clifton.—See a notice by an Amateur, desiring a competitor for a Game by Correspondence in the present Number.
BLACK PAWZ, Chester.—1. The Shrewsbury Chess club meets every Friday evening, from October to March, and has the honour of being presided over by one of the most learned and accomplished men of the day, the Rev. B. H. Kennedy, D.D., Head Master of the well-known Shrewsbury School. A note to the Honorary Secretary, W. Nicol, Esq., will doubtless obtain you ready access to the meeting. 2. The Worcester Chess-club, (President, Lord Lytton), assembles every Friday evening at the Natural History Museum.
DERBY.—A. B. C. Q. R., Sunderland; G. Y. H., Margate, and others.—The omissions in Diagram No. 546 are rectified in the present Number.
F. C., of Chur; A. K., of Lambeth; R. B. W., of Oxford; J. B., of Bridport; W. G., of York—are cordially thanked for their communications.
J. F. G., of Hyde.—It shall be re-examined, and an opinion of its merits given next week.
B. W. F.—1. The work mentioned is considered the best authority on the subject. 2. Your last Problem shall be noticed shortly.
Any good Chess-player wishing to play by Correspondence will find an Amateur opponent by addressing to C. King, Esq., Mortlake, Surrey.

PROBLEM No. 546.
In the diagram of this position, an omission occurred, which permitted an easy mate in three moves. On White's side, were left out a Pawn on Q 2nd and 3rd; and, on Black's side, a Pawn at Q 5th. As the Problem when perfect is very clever, we have reprinted it among the Enigmas.

PROBLEM No. 547.
This fine stratagem is the invention of J. B., of Bridport.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in five moves.

CHESS IN BELGIUM.

A very clever and suggestive Game, lately played between MM. Von HEYDEBRAND and DE RIVES.
(Allgaier Gambit).

WHITE. (M. De R.)	BLACK. (M. Von H.)	WHITE. (M. De R.)	BLACK. (M. Von H.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	17. Q Kt to Q 4th	Kt takes B
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	18. K Kt takes P (ch)	K to Q sq
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	19. Q Kt takes Q	B takes P (ch)
4. Kt to K R 4th	P to K Kt 5th	20. K to K B sq	B takes Kt
5. Kt to K 5th	Kt to K B 3rd	21. Kt takes Q R	B to Q 5th
6. Kt takes K Kt P	Kt takes K P	22. Q to her B sq	P to K 4th
7. P to Q 3rd (a)	Kt to K Kt 6th	23. Q to K Kt 5th (ch)	P to K B 3rd
	(b)	24. Q to K Kt 7th	R to K sq
8. Q B takes P	Q to K 2nd (ch)	25. K to Q B sq	Q Kt to Q B 3rd
	(c)	26. B to K B 3rd	K Kt to Kt 6th (ch)
9. B to K 2nd	Kt takes K R (d)	27. K to B 2nd	Q Kt to Q 5th
10. B to K Kt 5th	Q to K Kt 5th (ch)	28. K to Q 5th	Q Kt to K 3rd
11. P to Q B 3rd	Q takes Q Kt P	29. K takes B (ch)	K takes R
12. Kt to K B 6th (ch)	Q takes K Kt 2nd	30. Q takes K Kt P (f)	R to Q sq
13. Kt to Q 2nd (e)	B to K Kt 2nd	31. Q to K 7th	K Kt to K B 4th
14. K Kt to Q 5th	K to B sq (double ch)	32. Q to K 4th	K Kt to Q 3rd
15. B to K 7th (ch)	K to his sq	33. Q to K 4th	K to Q Kt sq
16. B to Q Kt 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	34. Kt to Q Kt 6th	P takes Kt

And in a few more moves White was compelled to surrender.

(a) We beg to claim the particular attention of amateurs to this novel and singularly interesting variation. It first appeared in the *Illustrated London News*, and is now appearing in the leading moves of the Allgaier Gambit together last year, and it certainly appears to us one of the most important variations in this opening which has been made since Allgaier first brought it into general vogue.
(b) His best move, evidently.
(c) The position is remarkable. If Black now take the Rook, White obtains a fine attacking game, ex. gr.:—
Kt takes R | 9. B to K Kt 5th | B to K 2nd
(If P to K B 3rd, White may take the Pawn with his Kt, checking, and then play Q to K B 3rd, having an irresistible position.)
10. Q to K 2nd | P to K B 3rd | 11. Kt takes P (ch)
With an excellent game.

White, when the Rook is taken, may also play as follows, if he prefer it:—
Kt takes R | 9. Q to K 2nd (ch) | Q to K 2nd
(If he play B to K 2nd, he is obviously to be mated in two moves.)
11. B to K B 6th (ch) | K to Q sq | 12. Kt to Q 5th (ch), and wins the Queen.

(d) It is not said, even now, to take the Rook. After well considering the situation, we are almost convinced that Black's only course, to avoid very serious loss, at this crisis, is, to check with his Queen at her Kt 5th (compelling White to retreat his Q Bishop), and afterwards play Q to her Kt 3rd. We have not space to give the variations springing from this line of play, which we regret for they are extremely pleasing, and highly instructive also.
(e) In a note to this move, M. de Rives remarks that he might now have drawn the game, by playing Kt to K 4th, discovering check, &c.; for, if Black attempted to evade the "draw" by moving K to K 3rd, or P to K B 3rd, he must assuredly have lost. This appears true enough; but we are much deceived if, instead of drawing the game, he might not easily have won it at this moment by playing Q to her R 4th. Let us suppose, for example:—
13. Q to R 4th | Kt to K Kt 6th
(If he has a better move than playing the Kt, we have overlooked it, and shall be obliged to any Correspondent who points it out.)

14. Kt takes Q P (dis. ch) | K to K 3rd, or * | 15. Q to Q 4th (ch) | K to K B 4th
R takes Kt | R takes Kt
(If he play his King to K 4th, White should take the Q B P, checking, and he can then force mate in a very few moves.)

17. Q to K B 4th (ch) | K to K 3rd | 18. Q to K B 6th (ch)
And wins the Queen, or gives mate in three moves.

* 14. K to Q 3rd, or † | 15. Q to her 4th (ch) | K to Q B 3rd
(If he play K to K 3rd, White may take the Bishop, checking, and proceed, as above.)
16. Kt to K 5th (ch)
Winning the Queen next move, by advancing the Pawn to Q B 4th (ch).

† 14. P to K B 3rd, or ‡ | 15. B takes P (ch) | K to K 3rd
(If K to Q 3rd, White proceeds as in Variation *; and, if K to B 3rd, he must check with his Q to Q 4th, &c., as in the present Variation.)
16. B to K Kt 4th (ch) | K to B 2nd

(Should he interpose the Kt, White can take it with impunity, making next move. If his Bishop falls, if Black, however, instead of taking the Kt or moving to his B 2nd, play his King to Q 3rd when checked by the Bishop, White must give check with his Queen at her 4th and continue as we have shown previously.)
17. Q to Q B 4th (ch) | K to K 3rd | 18. P to K R 5th (ch) | Kt takes P (best)
And White can mate in five moves.

19. Kt to K B 6th (ch) | K to his sq | 17. B to K B 4th (ch) | K to Q B 4th
18. Kt to K 5th (ch) | K to Q 3rd | 18. P to Q 4th (ch) | K to Q Kt 3rd
19. B takes P (ch) | K to B 3rd | 19. B takes Q B P (ch)
(The only way, but a very ingenious one, to win by force.)

20. Kt to Q 5th (ch) | K to Q 3rd | 22. Q to Q 7th (ch) | K takes Kt
21. Q to K 5th (ch) | K to Q B 3rd | 23. B to Q B 4th (ch) | K to K 5th
24. Q to K 5th—Mate
(f) Better, perhaps, to have taken the Q Kt P with the Bishop, giving check.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 581.—By R. B. WORMALD, Esq.
White: K at Q R 5th, B at Q R 2nd, B at K R 2nd, Kts at K B 4th and 5th; Ps at K Kt 4th, K 6th, Q 2nd and 3rd, Q 4th, Q Kt 3rd, and Q R 6th.
Black: K at Q B 4th, Rs at K R 2nd and K Kt 6th, Bs at K Kt 4th and Q R sq, Kt at K R 6th; Ps at K 2nd, Q 5th, Q B 2nd and 3rd, Q Kt 5th, and Q R 6th.
White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 582.—By H. W., of York.
White: K at Q R 5th, B at K Kt 4th and Q 6th, B at K B 7th, Kt at Q Kt 7th, Ps at Q 4th and Q B 2nd.
Black: K at Q B 5th, Kts at K B 5th and K 7th; Ps at K Kt 4th, K 3rd, Q B 3rd and 6th, and Q R 5th.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Bishop of London has intimated to the clergy of his diocese that he will hold a general visitation in October next, when he will deliver a charge.

The Principals of Highbury Training College has become vacant by the appointment of the Rev. Vincent W. Ryan, B.A., to the Bishopric of the Mauritius. It is worth £600 a year.

The Emperor and Empress of Austria arrived in the afternoon of the 29th at Ischl, and were received by the inhabitants with enthusiasm. It is said that his Majesty the King of Prussia would probably spend a day at Ischl with their Majesties.

Mdme. de St. Aulaire, mother of the Marquis of that name, lately expired on the very day on which she attained her hundredth year.

Mr. Bell, the sculptor, who lately received the commission to execute the large Guildhall memorial to the late Duke of Wellington, has been commissioned by Colonel Adair, to execute a marble heroic statue of "Armed Science," to be presented to the Woolwich mess room.

M. Emile de Girardin has been warned *officieusement* not to continue publishing, as he has been doing from time to time, extracts from the writings of Louis Napoleon while a prisoner at Ham, and which are not quite in conformity with the present régime.

The King of Prussia, the King of Württemberg, and the King of Bavaria, visited the Munich Crystal Palace, on the 29th ult., in company.

The project for a railway to Cintra, along the banks of the Tagus, has been submitted to the Portuguese Cortes by the Minister of Public Works. It is estimated that it will cost £800,000, and the projectors calculate chiefly upon the dock and other buildings on the water side from the Quay do Sodré to Belem to obtain the interest of the capital.

Fillan's bust of Professor Wilson is now on view in Edinburgh. It is said to be a most striking portrait of "Christopher North," and will be re-produced in porcelain, by Ker, of Worcester: the profits of the sale to be devoted to the Wilson monument fund.

There is at Hasselmoor, in Bavaria, a manufactory where a sort of peat is made which possesses almost all the qualities of coal, and is used by the engines on several of the railways in that country. This manufactory last year supplied ten millions of cubic feet of the fuel.

The glass of the Crystal Palace, at Sydenham, when illuminated by the sun, may be distinctly seen by a person with ordinary eyesight from the fields adjoining the national school-house, at Billericay, a distance of at least twenty-six miles.

The number of German emigrants who embarked at Antwerp during the first six months of the present year amounted to 15,896, being more than in the whole of last year. From the 1st of January to the 1st July, 10,000 Swedes emigrated, being 1 in 300 of the whole population of that country.

M. Bruggeman, editor of the *Cologne Gazette*, has been declared "not guilty" upon charges brought against him, of having in three different articles insulted the King, and sought to bring the Government into hatred and contempt.

Permission of the Government has been obtained for placing the statues of the late Lord Justice General Boyle, and of Lord Jeffrey, in the recesses formerly used as Lord Ordinaire's Courts, on the east side of the outer house of the Court of Sessions, Edinburgh.

The Rev. F. D. Maurice will deliver four lectures in the course of the ensuing season, before the members of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution.

New York will soon have one of the largest theatres in the world, built upon the site of Jenny Lind's Hall.

Recent returns show that, generally through South Wales, there has been a gradual but sure decrease in the amount of crime and pauperism.

A shark, measuring twelve feet in length, was recently captured in Wigan Bay; since which there is said to be a marked diminution in the number of bathers frequenting that locality.

Measures are on foot for the construction of a railway from Hondeklip Bay to the centre of the copper mines in Namaqua Land, about sixty or seventy miles.

From samples of coffee which have been grown in Liberia, it is believed that coffee of the very finest quality can be cultivated there.

The Emperor of France, on the conclusion of the literary and commercial treaty between France and Belgium, has conferred the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour on M. de Rouckere, Minister of Foreign Affairs in Belgium; that of Grand Officer on M. Leids, Belgian Minister of Finance; and other decorations on some eminent functionaries in Belgium, who took part in preparing the treaties.

From a recent Parliamentary return, it appears that from the 1st October, 1844, to the 29th April last, 31,996 persons were injured by machinery in factories, and of that number 325 were killed.

A distinguished physician of Paris, Dr. Robert de Lambelle, announces that a shock of electricity, given to a patient dying from the effects of chloroform, immediately counteracts its influence, and restores the sufferer to life.

Some idea of the nature of the population of New York may be gathered from the circumstance that of the 915 persons who died there in the third week in July, 1883, of them by cholera—only 572 were natives of the United States; 215 came from Ireland.

At Banavie, in the West Highlands, nearly three hundred individuals, consisting principally of agricultural labourers and shepherds, have engaged with the Government agent to embark, in the course of the season, for Australia.

The rainy season was very severe at Pernambuco, causing an overflow in the river and the loss of several lives. The damage to property is estimated at from £50,000 to £100,000.

There is to be an extensive amnesty in France on the 15th August. It is said that about 800 of the persons banished to Algiers (without trial) after the *commune* are to be allowed to return to their homes.

Five Sisters of Charity have set off for Boulogne to form part of the expeditions to the Baltic. They are to be placed on board the hospital ships, where they are to attend on the sick.

An invention has been patented for what are termed chromatic glass, or glass-faced grooved bricks. By the new process, red or other clay can be combined with glass, and this will secure durability, entire resistance to moisture, and give an ornamental appearance to a building.

Of sixty-four people who left Switzerland last spring for New Orleans, thirty-eight have died there of the cholera. They had disregarded the advice of the Swiss Consul, not to go in the summer.

A large number of silver coins, principally of the reigns of the first three Edwards, struck at Canterbury, London, and Dublin, have been found at Perth.

The Bois de Boulogne, which was considerably reduced in extent by the building of the fortifications in 1841, is about to be further reduced by the sale of about 40,000 square yards, situated by the side of the military road of the fortifications, which runs from the route de St. Cloud to the Avenue d'Auteuil.

The number of exhibitors at the Munich Exhibition has augmented considerably since the first opening, and that of visitors in a much larger ratio. On the 27th ult., 4447 persons paid entrance money. The average daily receipts are about 750 florins.

An attempt was made about the end of last month to get up an insurrection in Lisbon, after the Madrid fashion; but it was a failure. The Cortes closed for the session on the 3rd inst.

The electric telegraph between Williamstown and Melbourne, which has only been a short time in operation, is said to be already nearly paying its expenses. A contract has been taken to continue the line to Geelong and the heads of the Port Phillip Bay, a distance of about a hundred miles. The estimated expense is about £150 a mile.

The monetary pressure in New York is increasing. "Good merchant bills," says a recent letter, "go a begging for discount at 10 to 15 per cent."

Hobart Town appears to be in a thriving way. When the last mail left that port there were £2,000,000 in the banks in shape of deposits, and, taking the population at 20,000, this would give more than £50 to each individual. The proportion in Victoria is only £25, whilst in Sydney and Adelaide it is still less.

Letters from Gumri, in Georgia, state that the Russian General Prince Bibikoff has died there of poison, introduced into his food by a Pole.

It is said that Sir B. Hall, M.P. for Marylebone, will be the first Minister appointed under the new bill, brought in by Sir W. Molesworth, for the re-constitution of the Board of Health.

In Andalusia the wheat crop is nearly double that of 1883. In some parts of Italy the price of wheat has fallen nearly fifty per cent within the last few weeks.

Dr. Grahamsley, superintendent of the Worcester City and County Lunatic Asylum, committed suicide by taking prussic acid, on Saturday last.

A letter has been received by the Geographical Society, announcing the arrival of Mr. Livingston at Cassange, in the Portuguese territory of Angola, to which place he had made his way, through the interior of Africa, from the Cape of Good Hope.

Three Ministerial candidates have been elected in Quebec by a majority of two to one over the late members. The opposition member for Montreal has lost his election, and three Reformers are returned in Upper Canada. All the elections are going for the Ministry.



MAP OF
THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE,
KINGDOM OF GREECE,
AND THE RUSSIAN PROVINCES ON THE
BLACK SEA.

Scale of English Statute Miles.

TURKEY: GEOGRAPHICAL, AGRICULTURAL, COMMERCIAL, AND STATISTICAL.

THE territorial possessions of Turkey occupy a superficies of about 30,000 square geographical miles. The shores of this immense empire are washed by six seas—the Adriatic, the Mediterranean, the Sea of Marmora, the Black Sea, the Red Sea, and a portion of the Persian Gulf. Turkey in Europe, but exclusive of the provinces of Moldavia, Wallachia, and Servia, is divided by the Turks into twelve eyalets, or departments. The eyalet of Tchirmen (ancient Thrace), of which the chief town is Adrianople, and which is subdivided into six districts; the eyalets of Silistria, Widdin, and Nissa, which formed together the ancient kingdom of Bulgaria, conquered by the Sultan Bayezid in 1396; the eyalets of Yania and Selanik, or Salonica (formerly Epirus and Macedonia), conquered in 1431 by the Sultan Mourad II.; the eyalets of Uskup and Roumelia, known collectively by the name of Albania, and added to the Turkish empire at the end of the fifteenth century by Mohammed II.; the eyalet of Bosnia, composed of Bosnia, a part of Croatia, and Hersek (or Herzegovina), conquered at the end of the fifteenth century by the celebrated Scanderbeg; and the eyalet of the Djizir (or the Islands), consisting of the whole Ottoman archipelago, with the exception of Candia or Crete, which forms a separate eyalet. The Government of Belgrade comprises the fortress of that town, and five other Servian fortresses, with the country adjacent to them, and is placed under the immediate authority of the Porte.

Turkey in Asia is composed of four great divisions:—Asia Minor, Turkish Armenia and Kurdistan, Syria, and Arabia. Asia Minor, in Turkish Anatolia, is a large peninsula, equal in area to France; and bounded on the north by the Black Sea, on the west by the Archipelago, on the south by the Mediterranean and a chain of the Taurus, and on the east by an imaginary line drawn between Trebizond and the Gulf of Alexandretta. Asia Minor is divided into eight eyalets: that of Khoudavendgular, consisting of the ancient kingdoms of Bithynia, Phrygia, and Mysia, and of which the chief town is Broussa, anciently called Prusum, and conquered in 1326; that of Kastemouni, anciently called Paphlagonia, and conquered in 1392, under the name of Kizil-Ahmedli, by the Sultan Bayezid I.; that of Aidin, formerly in the possession of the *Aidin Oghli*, or descendants of *Aidin*, from whom it received its name, and conquered in 1426, by Mourad II.; that of Karaman, so called from the name of its ancient rulers, and conquered in 1475, by Mohammed II.; that of Adana, conquered by Bayezid II.; that of Bozoz and Sivas, ancient Cappadocia, and formerly called by the Turks *Bourhaneddin*; and that of Trabesoun, or Trebizond, conquered by Mohammed II., in 1470. Turkish Armenia is composed of the two eyalets of Erzeroum and Karbroun. Kurdistan, extending as far as the confines of Persia, has only recently been made a Turkish province; the conquest of this mountainous region was commenced in 1837, and completed in 1847. Syria, or Cham, as it is called by the Eastern nations, extends from the Mediterranean to the Persian Gulf, and is divided into five eyalets—those of Halep, or Aleppo, of Saïda (ancient Phenicia and Palestine), of Cham or Syria Proper, of Mossoul or Assyria, and of Bagdad or Babylon. Turkish Arabia, or Arabistan, is divided into the eyalets of Habesh and Haremî Nebelî. The former (the chief town of which is Mecca) is composed of Western Arabia and Ethiopia; and the latter is composed of Medina, or the "Sanctuary of the Prophet," and a wild region inhabited by wandering tribes. Gharb, or Ottoman Africa, is composed of the Vice-Regency of Egypt, called by the Turks *Misr*, and conquered by Selim I., in 1517, and the ancient kingdoms of Tripoli and Tunis; the former of which was added to the Turkish Empire in 1552, by Soliman the Great, and the latter, twenty years later, by Selim II.

The total population of the Ottoman empire is estimated by some geographers at no more than 7,000,000, and by others at as much as 22,000,000. M. Ubicini, however, who is admitted to be one of the best as well as the latest authorities on the subject, estimates it at 35,350,000 inhabitants, including the tributary provinces of Moldo-Wallachia and Servia: that of Turkey in Europe being 15,500,000; that of Turkey in Asia, 18,050,000; and that of Gharb, or Ottoman Africa, 3,800,000. The population of Turkey is composed of fourteen different and distinct races—Ottomans, Greeks, Armenians, Jews, Solaves, Roumanians, Albanians, Tartars, Arabs, Syrians and Chaldeans, Druses, Kurdes, Turkomans, and Tagians.

Turkey is described as being one of the most fertile countries in the world, and has been called by some writers the "Garden of the East." Its Asiatic provinces, in particular, appear to have excited the admiration of travellers. Mr. Fowler, a recent writer on the subject, says of it, that, "in travelling through this terrestrial paradise the stranger almost feels transported to the seventh heaven." It is the popular belief that this portion of the world was really the site of the "Garden of Eden." In this favoured region the earth brings forth its fruits unaided by the toil of man. In spite, however, of this and other natural advantages—in spite, too, of the injunctions of the Koran, which enforce the cultivation of the soil as a religious duty, the state of agriculture in Turkey is at a very low ebb. The contrast between the wealth of the soil and the poverty of the people is said to be most saddening. That land upon which once flourished the famous towns and kingdoms of Pergame, Sardes, Cyzique, Milet, Prussum, Troy, and Macedonia, is, at the present day, composed of vast solitudes, interspersed merely with tents of wandering tribes, immense forests of pines and oaks, and miserable villages. To state, that if the productions of the soil were less luxuriant they would be more plentiful seems a paradox, but we have warrant for the assertion in the fact that in other countries where the soil is not a tenth part so wealthy, and where agriculture is forced upon the inhabitants as a matter of necessity, the productions are more abundant than in Turkey, where agriculture is neglected from its not being of such urgency. Where a people can have the fruits of the soil for the gathering, they are inclined to look upon the ploughshare as an innumerable, and upon labour simply as an impertinence: they "lie in the sun and sleep," and when the morrow comes Nature waits upon them at table and spreads the repast.

The most fertile and best cultivated portion of European Turkey is Roumelia. The principal vegetable productions of this "granary of Turkey," as it has been aptly designated, are corn, millet, buckwheat (or *sarrasin*), Turkey rice, tobacco, hemp, flax, cotton, and silk. The Turkey corn produces 30 for 1; and the rice plantations of Preveza, the tobacco of Macedonia, and the hemp, cotton, and flax of the southern districts, are among the finest in Europe. The best Turkish tobacco cannot be purchased in London under 8s. per lb. Cotton flourishes so well in the soil of Roumelia that it is sometimes sown and gathered in the same season. The best silk produce is at Adrianople; also celebrated for its *gullus*, a species of rose-trees, from which a great quantity of otto (or attar) of roses is extracted. Beeswax, *valonia*, and a peculiar kind of yellow berries, called *djehri*, are much cultivated in Roumelia. The principal trees are the mulberry, the orange, the laurel, the green bay, sycamores of enormous dimensions, cypresses, Eastern plane-trees, wild cherries and plums, which last serve for the fabrication of a sort of brandy called *raki*. Roumelia is one great garden, in which, however, the weeds contend with the fruits of the earth for the mastery; for, according to Ubicini, scarcely two-thirds of it are under cultivation. The average value of land in Roumelia is 71 piasters (about 13s. 4d.), for a measure of 40 square feet; and the rental for the same about 2½ piasters. In some parts of Thessaly the rental amounts to as much as 14 piasters, and in others to as little as 2 piasters. The soil of Moldavia, or, as it is called by the Turks, Bogdan, is also very fertile, and abounds in arable and pasture lands and forests of fruit trees. Corn and wine are produced in considerable quantities; and the latter, before the war, was largely exported to Poland and Russia. But the principal wealth of Moldavia is in its flocks and herds, and in its bees, which produce quantities of wax and honey. Wallachia, in Turkish *Efluke*, is composed chiefly of large fertile plains and woodlands. The flocks of Wallachia are reckoned at 3,000,000, and the goats at 4,000,000. The principal corn grown is Turkish wheat, of which a sort of porridge, called *mammoulings*, is made. It is stated by Mr. Fowler, that no less than one-third of the landed property of Wallachia belongs to the Moslems. In Bosnia there are splendid pastures, rearing immense numbers of oxen and fine-fleeced sheep. There are also large extents of arable lands, producing wheat, barley, and maize. The other productions of Turkey in Europe are oranges, lemons, dates, and figs (which grow wild in the woods), and peas, beans, cucumbers, and melons, which form a principal part of the ordinary food of the Turks.

Asiatic Turkey is as fertile and as badly cultivated as European Turkey. Everywhere the traveller beholds the same neglect, and the same wild luxuriance of nature, even in thorns, bushes, and weeds. The productions of this portion of the Ottoman empire are somewhat similar to those of Turkey in Europe. The annual agricultural produc-

tions of Asia Minor are estimated at 55,000,000 of kiles (equivalent to 705,100,000 kilogrammes), of which one-fourth is exported into Europe, and which represent a value in money of £3,000,000 sterling. The rice of the marshy districts of Asia Minor is said to be equal to that of Damietta; and the tobacco of Magnesia, Pergame, Adalia, and Sam-soun, is sometimes preferred to the tobacco of Syria.

The Angora goat inhabits a district fifty square geographical miles in extent, along the western shore of Kizil-Irmak, and yields an annual wool supply of from 450,000 to 500,000 kilogrammes; three-fourths of which are exported into Europe, and principally to England—the remainder being reserved for home use. The cats of Angora are also very valuable. Their hair is said to be of the finest description, and might, no doubt, be turned to numberless good purposes in the hands of an enterprising Englishman. Silk is very abundant in Asiatic Turkey, the district of Amasia alone producing more than 50,000,000 kilogrammes. The annual production of cotton in Asia Minor, of which there are five different qualities, is estimated at 30,000 bales, or about 7,500,000 kilogrammes. Of these upwards of 120 bales are exported. Opium is extracted from the black poppy, which abounds in all parts of the peninsula, but the best is obtained at Kara Hicar. The price of opium in Turkey is from 28 to 38 francs per kilogram. Djehri is principally cultivated at Kowah-Kaisarié. It is largely exported into England, and sells in Turkey at from 5s. to 6s. per kilogramme. These statistics, though tolerably large, are said to be mere trifles when compared to the amount of produce and of revenue which a little more attention to the science of agriculture would ensure to Turkey.

The remains of canals, reservoirs, and aqueducts, the traces of several old villages and towns on plains which at present scarcely suffice for the support of one; the heaps of stones scattered about in different parts, and which had been cleared from the surrounding soil in order to render it more productive—all testify to the truth of the assertion that Turkey was much further advanced in agriculture in ancient times than she is to-day. It was the comparison between the past and present condition of agriculture in Turkey that led the Turkish Government, about ten years ago, to institute a special committee to inquire into the causes of the bad state of agriculture in the different parts of the empire, and to discover some means of remedying it. For this purpose ten Medjalis Imares, or "ameliorating committee men," were elected to investigate the state of agriculture in Roumelia and Anatolia. Each of these committees was composed of three members, including a president and a secretary, chosen from among the military and civil officials of the empire. In addition to this, several European agriculturists and engineers were employed from time to time, both in Asiatic and in European Turkey, to collect not only agricultural, but industrial and commercial statistics. In 1846 a special school of agriculture was formed in the Imperial farm of Aymama, about nine miles from Constantinople, with a view to set an example of reform to the different agriculturists. This school, composed of fifty scholars, is like the other Imperial schools of Turkey, supported entirely at the expense of the Government. The colony of Adam-Keni, on the Bosphorus, founded by Prince Czartorski, and composed of as many as two hundred Polish agriculturists, was established with the same object. In 1850, Bulgaria, Macedonia, and Thessaly were explored by M. Joneco, a Moldavian. His observations, recently published in the *Journal de Constantinople*, ascribe four different reasons for the decline of agriculture in Turkey:—1st, the ignorance of the agriculturists; 2nd, the scarcity of hands; 3rd, the want of a circulating capital; and, 4th, the absence of high-roads. These impediments have not yet been removed; but considerable progress in agriculture has, nevertheless, been made in different parts of the Empire, and particularly in Roumelia and Bulgaria. M. Ubicini states that the inferior qualities of grain produced at the present day in these provinces are equal to the best productions of four years back, and that the exportation of grain has been increased five-fold in the same space of time. The Roumelians and Bulgarians are said to be thoroughly in earnest in their agricultural improvements.

These are only particular instances, however, and are, unfortunately, very far from being universally appreciated. But it is not to be wondered at that no general practical good has yet followed in the wake of this movement, when we take the proverbial slowness of the Orientals into consideration. The institution of these inquiries shows, at least, a desire for improvement on the part of the Turkish Government; and when we consider how difficult a matter it is, even in progressive and enterprising England, to carry out great reforms, it will at once be acknowledged that ten or even twenty years is not an extravagantly long period in which to revolutionise the habits of a whole people, and to uproot the customs and prejudices of centuries. Now that the first step has been taken by the Porte towards improvement in agriculture, it is possible that Turkey will soon be enabled to advance with such rapid strides as ultimately to keep pace with other countries in this most useful of all the branches of industry.

The aversion with which statistics are regarded by Eastern nations is one drawback against their progress. Turkey is the only European nation that does not number its population, or calculate the amount of its imports and exports; and whilst the other nations of Europe were publishing their prosperity by means of statistical tables, Turkey was keeping hers a profound secret. Hence it was that the actual resources of the Ottoman Empire were so liable to be under-rated.

Of the external commerce of Turkey very little is known beyond what is obtained from the official documents of the nations with whom she traffics. M. Ubicini, however, who has recently given to the world a re-issue of his celebrated work, entitled "Lettres sur la Turquie," originally published in 1850 in the *Moniteur Universel*, and corrected up to the present year, has done much towards filling up the many wide gaps that exist in the history of the present commercial prospects of the Ottoman Empire. But all the investigations of the different English, French, and German travellers who have devoted themselves to the hard study of Turkish statistics, have failed to give us any clear information with respect to the extensive internal trade that is annually carried on by means of caravans between Turkey and the several nations of the Levant.

The principal imports of Turkey are:—from England—cotton and woollen goods, haberdashery, watches, sugar, pepper, indigo, cochineal, pimento, stone goods, iron, coals, and dyes; from France, cottons, woollens, silks, coffee, sugar, tanned hides, paper, stone goods, glass ware, household furniture, and cochineal; from Austria, cloth, glass ware, amber, linen, cotton, iron, steel, drugs, and dyes; from Holland and Belgium, woollens, sugar, coffee, copper, iron, window-glass, nails, leather, indigo, white lead, and weapons of war; from Italy, through Sardinia, velvet, silk, leather, and colonial goods from Greece, oil, wine, and figs; from Persia, shawls, tapestry, coloured muslins, silk, a sort of tobacco called *tumbek*, pearls, diamonds, and precious stones; from Switzerland, watches, cottons, furniture, tafetas, and calico; from the United States of America, wool, timber, and colonial produce; from Brazil, great quantities of coffee. The principal exports of Turkey, to Great Britain and the other countries from which she receives imports, are silk, opium, leeches, boxwood, hazel-nuts, copper, brass, steel, goat and sheep's wool, hides, skins, gall-nuts, yellow berries, scammony, cantharides, saleg, otto of roses, tobacco, cotton, wheat, maize, linseed, furs, gum mastic, gum tragacanth, fruit, wine, carpets, shawls, dried beef, shoemaker's paste, horses, felt, haricot beans, thread, wax, tallow, potatoes, glue, galls, caviare, butter, spices, and pearls. The total value of imports into Turkey in the year 1852, was 1,182,330,000 piasters, or £11,823,200 sterling. The returns of the import trade with England were £2,523,000; export, £1,305,000—import trade with France, £1,087,021; export, £2,299,714—import trade with Austria, £1,137,655; export, £1,853,100—import trade with Russia, £972,660; export, £742,632—import trade with Holland, £264,349; export, £90,175—import trade with Belgium, £46,501; export, £20,793—import trade with Sardinia, £36,583; export, £104,209—import trade with Greece, £17,400; export, £187,050—import trade with Persia (direct trade and by transit), £2,262,500; export, £2,240,260—import trade with Switzerland, United States, &c., £918,328; exports, £596,515—import trade with Egypt, £912,500; export, £804,750—import trade with Wallachia, £378,450; exports, £252,300—import trade with Moldavia, £189,225; exports, £126,150—import trade with Servia, £76,125; exports, £21,750.

The average number of vessels that enter and clear the several ports of Turkey in the course of the year is estimated by M. Ubicini, at from 35,000 to 40,000. Of these, the port of Constantinople claims 15,770; Trebizond, 262; Sam-soun, uncertain; Varna, 480; Sulmeah, 4548; Salonica, 829; Serré, 155; La Cavale, 244; Volo, 893; Smyrna, 5000; Beyrout, 576; Jaffa, 442; Candia, uncertain; Rhodes, 1400; Cyprus and Mytelene, uncertain.

The principal manufactures of Turkey are in the hands of a class of men, Armenians by birth, and known by the name of *sarafs*, or bankers. They are among the most influential, and the most wealthy class in the empire. They have the superintendence of the steam-boat traffic, of mining operations, of the powder-magazines, and of the coinage of money. The class of artisans are divided into *esnafs*, or corporations, of which the principal are those of the merchants, goldsmiths, watch-makers, architects, locksmiths, house-decorators, and tanners. The

merchants are divided into two classes—the ordinary merchants and the *berabaires*—who are exempted from certain customs duties, and have a tribunal of their own, apart from the other courts of law, and which is presided over by the Minister of Commerce. The goldsmiths' *esnaf* is composed of all such as work on stone and metals. This corporation is chiefly composed of Armenians, of whom the best workmen are those of Constantinople and Broussa. Very little attention is paid to watch-making in Turkey; but architecture is in a very advanced state. The best architects are the Armenians, to whose talents the Imperial palaces of Icheragan, Beylerbey, and Doima-Baghtché, the barracks of Scutari, and the mosque of Tophané, bear eloquent testimony. Turkey has long been celebrated for its mechanicians, of whom one (a certain Michael de Sivas) is said to have constructed an extraordinary sun dial, by which the principal astronomical and chronological calculations are made with exactitude, such as the instant at which the sun rises or sets, the changes of the moon, &c.

The cloth and silk factories of Nicomedia, founded by a M. Boghos Dadiam, have been recently purchased by the Sultan, and converted into national establishments. The principal tanneries are at a town called Adapazar, and the principal gunpowder factories are in the vicinity of Constantinople. At Scutari and Tirnova there are upwards of 200 muslin factories; at Salonica there are eighteen silk factories, producing annually 40,000 kilogrammes of fine silks. In Anatolia, Diarbekir, and Broussa, the silk factories produce an annual average of £4000 worth of silks. The silks of Broussa in particular, manufactured chiefly by the Armenians, were greatly admired at the Great Exhibition of 1851. The manufactures of Bagdad, including coloured cloths, tanned leather, pottery, metal-works, and watch-works, although they have somewhat fallen off of late, still realise as much as £150,000 per annum. The gold-thread, and cotton and silk factories of Aleppo, realise upwards of £300,000. The soap and *tissus* manufactures of the islands of Candia, yield a revenue of upwards of £100,000. The coloured cloths, light silks, and gold and silver embroideries of the island of Cyprus, are famous for their quality, and are in great request among the nations of the East. The other articles of industry are the camelets and goat hair stuffs of Angora, comprehended in commercial terms, under the general name of *Chial*, the sandals of Chio, the Indianes of Tokat, the crapes and gauzes of Salonica, and the carpets of Smyrna and Taskol. The saddler's work of Turkey, in particular, has reached a height of excellence unequalled by any other nation in Europe.

In 1838 Turkey concluded a commercial treaty with England, which was followed by treaties with Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, the United States, France, Holland, Portugal, Sardinia, Norway, and Sweden, Tuscany, the Hanse Towns, and the Zollverein. Commerce at treaties have also been signed with Russia and with Naples; but Greece, although so near a neighbour, has not yet entered into any treaty of the kind with Turkey, and cannot, therefore, send goods into the Ottoman dominions, unless under the protection of some other state. In 1850 the Code Napoleon was introduced into Turkey, and is now employed for the direction of the commercial tribunals. A commercial tribunal has long been in existence in Constantinople, and others are in formation in Smyrna and Alexandria. Each of these consists of a President and from twelve to fourteen Assessors or Judges, and is divided into two Courts—one for the hearing of lawsuits between Turks, and holding its sittings on the Thursday of every week; the other, for the hearing of suits between Turks and Europeans, and holding its sittings every Tuesday. The Customs dues of Turkey consist of a duty of 30 per cent *ad valorem* on all exports and imports; together with a supplementary duty of 2 per cent on imports, and of 9 per cent on exports. The transit duty is 3 per cent *ad valorem*. The market price of goods, and the rate of percentage is determined every seven years. The shipping dues consist of the Quarantine due, varying from 5 to 20 piasters, according to the size of the vessel; and the anchorage due, amounting to six piasters for every vessel, irrespective of its size. In addition to this, every vessel passing through the Bosphorus, or the Dardanelles, must pay, according to its freight, from 59 to 76½ piasters for each strait it traverses.

THE BASHI-BOZOUKS.—These gentry are getting literally "licked into shape" at last. Their camp, just outside the town, is worth a journey to see. Their tents are all pitched regularly, instead of being thrown down higgledy-piggledy; and their horses are neatly tethered in lines, like those of regular cavalry. There are about 3000 of these wild cavaliers here, and it would be difficult to find more picturesque-looking scoundrels if the world was picked for them from Soinde to Mexico. Many of them are splendid-looking fellows, with fine sinewy legs, beautifully proportioned, muscular arms, and noble, well-set heads, of the true Caucasian mould; others are hideous negroes from Nubia; or lean, malignant-looking Arabs, with sinister eyes and hungry aspect; and some are dirty Marabouts, fanatics of the Mecca, inflamed by the influence of their Hadj, or pilgrimage. They are divided into five regiments, and each man is paid a franc a day by the French authorities. For this reason many of our Bashis "bolt" from Colonel Beaton and the English officers, and join the French. Colonel Beaton has no money to pay them; and, indeed, it is not very clear that he has the sanction, or, at all events, the approbation of Lord Raglan, whatever countenance he may receive from the home authorities. General Yusuf has found the organisation of the irregular Arab cavalry perfectly suited to the Bashi-bozouks. The latter, however, feel great contempt, or affect to feel it, for the noble-looking Spahis who are encamped near them, inasmuch as they have been subjugated by indies; whereas they (the Bashis) think they could ride over Europe, if their valuable services were required.—*Letter from Varna.*

A FIELD FOR ENGLISH ENTERPRISE.—Where are our British merchants and our English enterprise? We have lately paid 3s. 6d. a lb. for ham, 2s. a lb. for bacon, £1 sterling for a flannel shirt. Poisonous brandy sells at 5s. a bottle; bad wine for the same price; preserved meats doubt the London prices; a water bottle, 10s.; a white felt cap, 15s.; German saddles, £5 (not worth 25s.); bridles, £2 (not worth 12s.); and so on. However, money is plenty—neither officers nor men know what to do with it.—*Letter from Varna.*

AN ADVENTURE IN THE ALAND ISLANDS.—Captain Sullivan, of the *Lightning*, landing upon one of the islands, visited a snug little cottage, embowered in trees, and surrounded by many social rural comforts. Introducing himself with much suavity *en modo* to the lady portion of the household, he expressed a wish to purchase a few necessaries from them, the produce of the farm; and, at the same time, stated his desire to be on the most friendly terms with them on all occasions. They told him they dare not sell anything, as the Emperor had issued positive orders forbidding the use of English money, and therefore they could not receive it, especially as his majesty's, whose vigilance nothing could escape, were on every side of them. While this friendly conversation was being maintained, an individual who seemed to strike awe into every countenance, walked brusquely in, and, looking around him with the triumphant air of a "man clad in a little brief authority" (not a little), said, "How now? What do I see? I observe you" (addressing the palpitating women, who quailed before his gaze) "receiving English money. I will send you to the interior. I will not tolerate proceedings like these." To exonerate the innocent, and show himself the guilty one, Capt. Sullivan said "No; on the contrary, these people have refused to take the money I tendered; but he now added, that he required a few supplies, and that if they hesitated in taking the money, he would lay it down and help himself to the articles. "I won't allow you," quoth the ubiquitous Imperial spy. "I have a duty to perform, and—" Ah, then, rejoined Captain S., assuming the *fortier en re*, "and so have I, too, a duty to perform. You are a Russian; you are therefore my enemy. You are now my prisoner." The tables were now turned, as two sturdy seamen took him in the rear, and bringing his elbows in closer proximity behind his back than is ever found agreeable to the chest or shoulder-joints, they ran him down neck and crop into the boat. The scene was too ludicrous. The women could bear it no longer; they laughed to pain on beholding this hated disciple of the Fouché system driven ignominiously—Imperial buttons and all—to the sea-shore. The sly arch-rogues now quietly threw out a hope that we would never let him go again—at least, particularly requested, if he was set free, that he would be landed far away from the Aland Islands. This man is now a prisoner on board the *Duke of Wellington*.

THEATRICALS IN THE BALTIC.—On the 28th ult. a private theatrical performance took place on board Her Majesty's ship *Duke of Wellington*, being under the immediate patronage of the Commander-in-Chief. A large covering was stretched over the poop and quarter deck of the flag-ship, and there were seats raised for the whole of the crew, the Admiral and his officers being on the poop. The seamen only performed, the pieces selected being "Charles II., or the Merry Monarch," and the farce of "Fortune's Frolic." The characters were exceedingly well sustained, and would have done credit to a minor provincial theatre, but the bronzed arms and neck of *Lady Clara* contrasted strangely with her elegant white dress and embroidered handkerchief. The attendance of a fine band, playing overtures, and the usual supplies of nuts, oranges, and ginger-beer, added much to the illusion of the scene. Sir Charles Napier and suite attended in person, and it concluded with great éclat, much to the delight and enjoyment of the men.

A NUMBER of police-officers belonging to the metropolitan districts, specially appointed for active duty at the seat of war, took their departure on Monday evening last, en route for Southampton, and then for Constantinople and Varna, or any other place where their services might be required. The corps consisted of about twenty of the finest men in the force, who, it is understood, volunteered to go upon foreign service. It is understood that in the course of a few weeks another and far larger body of men are to follow those already sent off.

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